THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

EXTRAORDINARY.

VOL. 33. FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1822. No. 1660.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
Extraordinary.

FRIDAY, 29TH MARCH 1822.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the Ship Hannah Capt. Lamb, from London left the Downs on the 5th of November.

PASSENGERS

Major Goodfellow, Mrs. Goodfellow Miss Goodfellow, Infant Son of Major Goodfellow, Lieut. Mackintosh, Mrs. Mackintosh, Infant Daughter of Lieut. Mackintosh.

The following articles are taken from the Liverpool Advertiser of the 30th October.

LONDON, SUNDAY EVENING, October 28.

THE KING.

Whitehall, Oct. 24.—Despatches have been received by Viscount Sidmouth from the Marquis of Londonderry, dated Hanover, the 18th inst. announcing the intention of his Majesty to return to England; and that the King has been pleased to fix upon Thursday the 25th inst. as the day of his departure from Hanover for that purpose. *(Gazette.)*

It appears from this extract that his Majesty does not intend at present to visit Paris. Orders were received at Carlton Palace, by the last messenger from Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, for all the domestics to be in strict attendance at Carlton Palace in the present week.

We received yesterday morning the *Hannoverische Nachrichten*, from which we extract the following gratifying details of his Majesty's progress towards a complete recovery of his health.

Hanover Oct. 19.—The bulletin of his Majesty's health on the 16th was as follows:—"His Majesty has passed the night without sleep; in other respects his Majesty is as yesterday."

On the 17th, no bulletin was published. His Majesty had had several hours rest, and was much better.

On the 18th no bulletin. His Majesty had had a good night, and the pain had entirely left him. In the evening there was a large company in the saloon of the Palace, at which all the Princes and Foreigners of distinction were present.

Oct 19.—No bulletin. The King had a very good night and is quite well.

We have the greatest pleasure in communicating to our readers the above accounts of the improvement of the King's health, which give reason to suppose that the ardent wishes of the inhabitants of four kingdoms are fulfilled.

By a vessel which put into St. Thomas's on the voyage from Antigua to refit, advices, dated the 7th ult. have been received from the former island. There is no intelligence so late by any regular arrival. According to the most recent information obtained there from the Spanish Main, the respective positions of the Royalists and Independents on land were maintained as described in the previous accounts. Owing, however, to the insufficient naval force at the disposal of the Independents, the Royalists had been enabled, with a small squadron, to blackade the port of Laguayra. No other consequence was expected to attend it, than a short addition to the duration of a contest, the final result of which it was universally foreseen, must prove unfavourable to Spain.

The Paris papers of Wednesday arrived yesterday. They state that General Woronzow and Lord Castlereagh were expected at Paris every moment. This double arrival is attributed to the last note sent by the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh to the different Courts of Europe. The Emperor Alexander, it is said, refuses to modify his *ultimatum* to the Turkish Government. His Imperial Majesty had proceeded from Witepsk to Minsk. A Russian corps was advancing, by forced marches, to Bessarabia, to join the troops already there. The Asiatic troops at Constantinople are said to have refused to march to the Danube, and to have expressed a wish to return home. The previous accounts of the reduction of Arta by the Greeks are confirmed. It took place on the 11th ult. It is further stated, that Jussuf Pacha, had been defeated, with the loss of 600 men, in an attack on the Greek corps blockading the fortress of Avarin, under the command of Theodore Spartaki. This corps had received a reinforcement of 600 men from Calamata, with two pieces of cannon, which, it is supposed, would enable them to commence active operations against Avarin.

The private latters by the Lisbon mail state, that the Portuguese Cortes have passed a decree, imposing a duty of 80 milreas (about 20*l.*) per pipe of 110 gallons on all Foreign brandy; and 10 milreas on that distilled in Portugal, imported into the Island of Madeira. The previous duty was 20 milreas. This decree, as regards England and France, will be in force after 15 days from the date of its promulgation, and after 30 days in relation to the ports of the Mediterranean.

The London papers of last Thursday contain a correspondence between Sir Robert Wilson and Lord Sidmouth, and also a memorandum of a conversation with Sir R. Birnie. Our readers may remember the laconic indifference with which Sir Robert Wilson's earnest request for a charge and trial was rejected by his Royal Hiness the Commander-in-Chief. The gallant Knight, undaunted by this refusal, and learning that Sir Richard Birnie had declared at a general meeting of Justices, that he, Sir Robert, had attended a meeting held at the house of Mr. Youde, a publican, at Hammersmith, at which the plan was concerted for interrupting the course of her late Majesty's funeral, applied to Lord Sidmouth for a copy of the deposition, with a view to prosecute the deponent for perjury. The answer of Lord Sidmouth was, that if any such deposition existed in the hands of a Magistrate, he did not consider himself the proper channel through which an application for its production should be made. Sir R. Wilson then applied to Sir R. Birnie, when he learned from that Magistrate "that no information in *writing* had been taken; that the information was a *verbal* one, founded upon a *report* at the Freemasons' Tavern, of a meeting having been held at Hammersmith, at which *an officer* had been present; but that on the examination of the tavern-keeper (Mr. Youde) at Hammersmith, all the Magistrates were satified Sir R. Wilson had *never* been in the house." This minute was shewn to Sir R. Birnie, and received his sanction, and so far the gallant Knight has been successful. Sir Robert, however, did not rest satisfied here. In his anxiety to hunt out every charge imputed to him, and drag his calumniator to light, he never ceased for a moment to prosecute his inquiry to ascertain the grounds upon which he had been stripped of his profession and his property. Having received information that a deposition upon oath existed in the Home Department, of his having been seen on Tuesday the 14th of August on horseback, with a porter pot in his hand, encouraging the populace to pull up the pavement, and oppose impediments to the funeral procession, of her late Majesty, he applied again to Lord

Sidmouth to direct a copy of this deposition to be delivered to him, for the purpose of commencing a prosecution for perjury. Lord Sidmouth, in his answer, does not state that there was no such deposition in the home office, and he therefore virtually acknowledges its existence; but he acquaints Sir Robert, in reply, that he should not think himself justified in giving the directions for which he had applied.

JAMAICA.

In our last page we have given, from the Jamaica Gazettes, an account of the dreadful drought which had prevailed in that island for more than twelve months, and the consequences of which had been most calamitous. We are now, however, most happy in being able to state, upon the authority of a gentleman who left Jamaica some days subsequently to the date of our preceding advices, that this terrible evil, in such a climate particularly, had at length ceased. The following is the substance of the information which has been communicated to us:—

"A few hours previous to my going on board the Jamaica packet, on the 3d of September, the rain fell in such torrents as to flood the streets of Kingston to the depth of two feet, and it seemed to be general throughout the district of Liguanea. Though too late to save the crop of sugar for the present, or perhaps the ensuing year, this seasonable change of weather would at least have the effect of supplying forage, and staying the mortality among the cattle. As such, those interested in the island will receive the intelligence with gratification. On some properties the canes had been cut as fodder, to save the stock. So great has been the failure of provisons on the states, that the negroes were, in several places, reduced to such a state of destitution, as to induce their owners to order full rations to every individual, from town. The community, therefore, regard with an eye of solicitude, the intentions of the Colonial Gevernment, as to the direct importation of subsistence from the United States. The coffee crop had commenced; but the berries were so much affected by the late drought, that the quality was found, in many instances not to exceed triage."

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30.

The county of Limerick, situated as it is in the very heart of Ireland, is in a state of the most deplorable agitation. Murders are daily committed in that unhappy district, and since the sanguinary scene of Rathkeale Common, in which Richard Going, Esq. the late head of the Limerick Police, was butchered by a band of ferocious savages, the excesses of assassinations and arm-stealing have proceeded not only by night but in the face of day, and the Government has been compelled to put the county under military law.

JAMAICA PAPERS.

St. Jago Aug. 18.— The most melancholy accounts have been received this week from all parts of the Island of the deplorable effects of the long-continued dry weather. The crops of yams, expected about this season, will be almost entirely lost, as well as almost every other kind of provisions; and it is feared that many proprietors will soon be called upon to purchase provisions for their negroes. Many cattle have perished from the want of water and food; and the next crops of sugar will be lost throughout several districts, the canes being irrecovorably withered. With such a miserable prospect before us, the reduction of the Poll Tax, last year, in consequence of the loan of 30,000*l.* may be considered a most fortunate circumstance; and we fear that other and larger loans must be indispensably resorted to, to defray the public contigencies, unless some immediate steps are taken by Government for the relief of the ruined sugar-planters whose produce, at the present prices and duties, even under favourable circumstances, do not afford a sufficient profit to defray the necessary contigencies of their estates..

On Wednesday & Thursday last three squadrons of the 16th Lancers arrived here, and on Friday morning embarked for Ireland. We understand that the 86th regiment is on its march for this place, also destined for Ireland.

We are happy to learn, that accounts have reached the Admiralty of the safe return to the coast, where they disembarked, of the Northern over-land expedition, under the command of Lieut. Franklin, who, with Dr. Richardson, and the two midshipmen that accompanied the party, were in perfect health. The discoveries which they have have made are, we understand, highly gratifying and important.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON MONDAY NEXT THG 8TH INSTANT

AT THEIR ROOMS

IN MEADOW STREET.

SUNDRY Articles of House hold Furniture, Plate and Plated ware, Glass Queens and China ware, also wearing apparel &c. &c. the effects of an Officer Deceased.

At 12 o'clock will sell several Saddle Horses &c. and also a pair of well known and matched Auchin Ponies goes in Shegrampoe remarkably well with a set of Harness if not previously disposed off by Private contract.

Bombay 3d April 18-2.

Notice is hereby given,

That on Monday the 8 April 1822,

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT

Mr. Ashburner's Building,

IN APPOLLO STREET,

THE UNDERMENTIONED

Glass Ware,

Richly cut and Newest in Fashion,

RECENTLY IMPORTED PER THE

GEORGE HOME

Capt. Telfer

FROM LONDON.

ELEGANT 4, 8 and 10 lights Lustres, Table ditto of 2 and 3 lights with cut Shades, handsomely diamond and strawberry cut dessert Services, Plated Epergne with 5 richly cut Dishes, Plated Cruet Stands and Liquor Frames, Butter & Sugar Basons, Muffineers with silver and gilt tops, Tumblers of sizes, Wine Coolers. Finger Cups; Wine and Water, Claret, Wine & Liquor Glasses, Jelly and Custard ditto, Salt Cellars, Quart and Pint Decanters, Mugs and Covers, Glass Candlesticks Shades with Drops and Pans, Hooka Bottoms, Plated Paris Lamps with cut Domes, Plated Sliding Shades, India Shades; cut flowered, painted, plain white and green, Vase Lamps, engraved flowers and plain, both plated and brass furnitures; Cabin Lamps, plated Pillar Shades, double and three branches. Wall Shades, Pickle Bottles with glass tops, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay 30th March 1822.

COMPENSATION TABLES.

(Omitted in our last,)

FIELD RATE TABLE A.

When the average price of coarse What Flour in the Field Bazar exceeds one Rupee for 24lbs. or 2-2 Rupees for 60lbs. Compensation will be paid as follows.

If 60lbs. of coarse Wheat Flour exceed 2½ Rupees, Compensation to be paid as follows.			Per day.	per month of 30 days.	per month of 31 days.
If 60 lb. Cost.	2 2 60	Compensation.	00 0 2	00 0 60	00 0 62
Ditto,	2 3 20	ditto,	00 0 4	00 1 20	00 1 24
Ditto,	2 3 80	ditto,	00 0 6	00 1 80	00 1 86
Ditto,	3 0 40	ditto,	00 0 8	00 2 40	00 2 48
Ditto,	3 1 00	ditto,	00 0 10	00 3 00	00 3 10
Ditto,	3 1 60	ditto,	00 0 12	00 3 60	00 3 72
Ditto,	3 2 26	ditto,	00 0 14	1 0 20	1 0 34
Ditto,	3 2 80	ditto,	00 0 16	1 0 80	1 0 96
Ditto,	3 3 40	ditto,	00 0 18	1 1 40	1 1 58
Ditto,	4 0 00	ditto,	00 0 20	1 2 00	1 2 20
Ditto,	4 0 60	ditto,	00 0 22	1 2 60	1 2 82
Ditto,	4 1 20	ditto,	00 0 24	1 3 20	1 3 44
Ditto,	4 1 80	ditto.	00 0 26	1 3 80	2 0 06
Ditto,	4 2 40	ditto,	00 0 28	2 0 40	2 0 68
Ditto,	4 3 00	ditto,	00 0 30	2 1 00	2 1 30
Ditto,	4 3 60	ditto,	00 0 32	2 1 60	2 1 92
Ditto,	5 0 20	ditto,	00 0 34	2 2 20	2 2 54
Ditto,	5 0 80	ditto,	00 0 36	2 2 80	2 3 16

GARRISON RATE TABLE A.

When the average market price of coarse Wheat Flour in the Field Bazar exceeds one Rupee for 15 Pucka Seers or 2 Rupees for 60lbs. Compensation will be paid as follows viz.

If 60 lbs. of coarse Wheat Flour exceed 2 Rupees, Compensation to be paid as follows Field 2-2.			Per day.	per month of 30 days.	per month of 31 days.
If 60 lb. cost.	2 0 60	Compensation.	00 0 2	00 0 60	00 0 62
Ditto,	2 1 20	ditto,	00 0 4	00 1 20	00 1 24
Ditto,	2 1 80	ditto,	00 0 6	00 1 80	00 1 86
Ditto,	2 2 4	ditto,	00 0 8	00 2 40	00 2 48
Ditto,	2 3 0	ditto,	00 0 10	00 3 00	00 3 10
Ditto,	2 3 60	ditto,	00 0 12	00 3 60	00 3 72
Ditto,	3 0 2	ditto,	00 0 14	1 0 20	1 0 34
Ditto,	3 0 8	ditto,	00 0 18	1 0 80	1 0 96
Ditto,	3 1 40	ditto,	00 0 18	1 1 40	1 1 58
Ditto,	3 2 00	ditto,	00 0 20	1 2 00	1 2 20
Ditto,	3 2 6	ditto,	00 0 22	1 2 60	1 2 8
Ditto,	3 3 20	ditto,	00 0 24	1 3 20	1 3 42
Ditto,	3 3 8	ditto,	00 0 26	1 3 80	2 0 04
Ditto,	4 0 40	ditto,	00 0 28	2 0 40	2 0 66
Ditto,	4 1 00	ditto,	00 0 30	2 1 00	2 1 38
Ditto,	4 1 60	ditto,	00 0 32	2 1 60	2 1 90
Ditto,	4 2 20	ditto,	00 0 34	2 2 20	2 2 52
Ditto,	4 2 30	ditto,	00 0 36	2 2 8	2 3 14
Ditto,	4 3 40	ditto,	00 0 38	2 3 4	2 3 76
Ditto.	5 0 00	ditto,	00 0 40	3 0 00	3 0 48

FIELD RATE TABLE B.

When the average market price of Rice of the 3d sort in the Field bazar exceeds one Rupees for 33½ lb. or 2 Rs. 2 qr. 20 rs. for 60 lbs. Compensation will be paid as follows, viz.

If 60 lb. of rice of the 3d sort exceed 2 Rupees 2 quarters 20 reas, Compensation to be paid.			Per day.	per month of 30 days.	per month of 31 days.
If 60 lb. cost,	2 2 80	Compensation	00 0 2	00 0 6	00 0 62
Ditto,	2 3 40	ditto,	00 0 4	00 1 20	00 1 24
Ditto,	3 0 00	ditto,	00 0 6	00 1 80	00 1 86
Ditto,	3 0 60	ditto,	00 0 8	00 2 40	00 2 48
Ditto,	3 1 20	ditto,	00 0 10	00 3 00	00 3 60
Ditto,	3 1 80	ditto,	00 0 12	00 3 60	00 3 72
Ditto,	3 2 40	ditto,	00 0 14	1 0 20	1 0 34
Ditto,	3 3 00	ditto,	00 0 16	1 0 80	1 0 96
Ditto,	3 3 60	ditto,	00 0 18	1 1 40	1 1 58
Ditto,	4 0 20	ditto,	00 0 20	1 2 00	1 2 20
Ditto,	4 0 80	ditto,	00 0 22	1 2 60	1 2 82
Ditto,	4 1 40	ditto,	00 0 24	1 3 20	1 3 44
Ditto,	4 2 00	ditto,	00 0 26	1 3 80	2 0 06
Ditto,	4 2 60	ditto,	00 0 28	2 0 40	2 0 68
Ditto,	4 3 20	ditto,	00 0 30	2 1 00	2 1 30
Ditto,	4 3 80	ditto,	00 0 32	2 1 60	2 1 92
Ditto,	5 0 40	ditto,	00 0 34	2 2 20	2 2 54
Ditto,	5 1 00	ditto,	00 0 36	2 2 80	2 3 16
Ditto,	5 1 60	ditto,	00 0 38	2 3 40	2 3 78
Ditto,	5 2 20	ditto,	00 0 40	3 0 00	3 0 40
Ditto,	5 2 80	ditto,	00 0 42	3 0 60	3 1 02

GARRISON RATE TABLE B.

When the average market price of Rice of the 3d sort in the Bazar exceeds one Rupee for 37½ lb. or 1 Rupee 2 quarters 40 reas for 60 lbs. Compensation will be paid as follows, viz.

If 60 lb. of Rice of the 3d sort exceed 1-2-40 Compensation to be paid					Per day		per month of 30 days.		per month of 31 days.	
If 60 lb. cost,	1	3	00	Compensation	00	0 2	00	0 60	00	0 62
Ditto,	1	3	60	ditto,	00	0 4	00	1 20	00	1 24
Ditto,	2	0	20	ditto,	00	0 6	00	1 80	00	1 86
Ditto,	2	0	80	ditto,	00	0 8	00	2 40	00	2 42
Ditto,	2	1	40	ditto,	00	0 10	00	3 00	00	3 10
Ditto,	2	2	00	ditto,	00	0 12	00	3 60	00	3 72
Ditto,	2	2	60	ditto,	00	0 14	1	0 20	1	0 34
Ditto,	2	3	20	ditto,	00	0 16	1	0 80	1	0 96
Ditto,	2	3	80	ditto,	00	0 18	1	1 40	1	1 58
Ditto,	3	0	40	ditto,	00	0 20	1	2 00	1	2 20
Ditto,	3	1	00	ditto,	00	0 22	1	2 60	1	2 82
Ditto,	3	1	60	ditto,	00	0 12	1	3 20	1	3 44
Ditto,	3	2	20	ditto,	00	0 26	1	3 80	2	0 06
Ditto,	3	2	80	ditto,	00	0 28	2	0 40	2	0 68
Ditto,	3	3	40	ditto,	00	0 30	2	1 00	2	1 30
Ditto,	4	0	00	ditto,	00	0 32	2	1 60	2	1 92
Ditto,	4	0	60	ditto,	00	0 34	2	2 20	2	2 54
Ditto,	4	1	20	ditto,	00	0 36	2	2 80	2	3 16
Ditto,	4	1	80	ditto,	00	0 38	2	3 40	2	3 78
Ditto,	4	2	40	ditto,	00	0 40	3	0 00	3	0 4
Ditto,	4	3	00	ditto,	00	0 42	3	0 60	3	1 0
Ditto,	4	3	60	ditto,	00	0 4	3	1 20	3	1 6

FIELD BATE, TABLE C.

When the average market price of Badzaree in the Field Bazar exceeds one Rupee for 33lb. or 1 Rs. 3 qr. 27 rs for 60lbs. Compensation will be paid as follows, viz.

If 60lb. of Bazaree exceed 1 3 27, Compensation to be paid as follows.					Per day.		per month of 30 days.		per month of 31 days.	
If 60 lb. cost.	1	3	87	Compensation.	00	0 2	0	0 60	00	0 6
Ditto.	2	0	47	ditto,	00	0 4	00	1 20	00	1 24
Ditto,	2	1	07	ditto.	00	0 6	00	1 8	00	1 86
Ditto,	2	1	67	ditto,	00	0 8	00	2 40	00	2 48
Ditto,	2	2	27	ditto,	00	0 10	00	3 10	0	3 20
Ditto,	2	2	87	ditto,	00	0 12	00	3 60	00	3 72
Ditto,	2	3	47	ditto,	00	0 14	1	0 2	1	0 34
Ditto,	3	0	07	ditto,	00	0 16	1	0 80	1	0 96
Ditto,	3	0	67	ditto.	00	0 18	1	1 40	1	1 5
Ditto,	3	1	27	ditto,	00	0 10	1	2 00	1	2 2
Ditto,	3	1	87	ditto,	00	0 22	1	2 60	1	2 8
Ditto,	3	2	47	ditto,	00	0 24	1	3 20	1	3 4
Ditto,	3	3	07	ditto,	00	0 26	1	3 80	2	0
Ditto,	3	3	67	ditto,	0	0 28	2	0 40	2	0 6
Ditto,	4	0	27	ditto,	00	0 30	2	1 00	2	1 30
Ditto,	4	0	87	ditto,	00	0 32	2	1 60	2	1 9
Ditto,	4	1	47	ditto,	00	6 34	2	2 20	2	2 5
Ditto,	4	2	07	ditto.	00	0 36	2	2 80	2	3 16
Ditto,	4	2	67	ditto,	00	0 38	2	3 40	2	3 7
Ditto.	4	3	27	ditto.	00	0 40	3	0 00	3	0 4

GARRISON RATE, TABLE C.

When the average market price of Badzaree in the bazar exceeds one Rupee for 47 lb. or 1 Rupee 1 quarter 10 reas for 60 lbs. Compensation will be paid as follows, viz.

If 60 lbs. of Badzaree exceed 1 1 10, Compensation to be paid as follows.					Per day.		per month of 30 days.		per month of 31 days.	
If 60 lb. coast,	1	1	70	Compensation.	00	0 2	00	0 6	00	0 6
Ditto,	1	2	30	ditto,	00	0 4	00	1 2	00	1 2
Ditto,	1	2	90	ditto,	00	0 6	00	1 80	00	1 86
Ditto,	1	3	50	ditto,	00	0 8	00	2 40	00	2 48
Ditto,	2	0	10	ditto,	00	0 10	00	3 00	00	3 1
Ditto,	2	0	70	ditto,	00	0 12	00	3 60	00	3 72
Ditto,	2	1	30	ditto,	00	0 14	1	0 20	1	0 34
Ditto,	2	1	90	ditto,	00	0 16	1	0 80	1	0 96
Ditto,	2	2	50	ditto,	00	0 18	1	1 40	1	1 58
Ditto,	2	3	10	ditto,	00	0 20	1	2 00	1	2 2
Ditto,	2	3	70	ditto,	00	0 22	1	2 60	1	2 82
Ditto,	3	0	30	ditto,	00	0 24	1	3 20	1	3 44
Ditto,	3	0	90	ditto,	00	0 26	1	3 8	1	0 6
Ditto,	3	1	50	ditto,	00	0 28	2	0 4	2	0 68
Ditto,	3	2	10	ditto,	00	0 30	2	1 00	2	1 30
Ditto,	3	2	70	ditto,	00	0 32	2	1 60	2	1 92
Ditto,	3	3	30	ditto,	00	0 34	2	2 20	2	2 54
Ditto,	3	3	90	ditto,	00	0 36	2	2 80	2	3 16
Ditto,	5	0	50	ditto,	00	0 38	2	3 40	2	3 78
Ditto,	5	1	10	ditto,	00	0 40	3	0 00	3	0 40
Ditto,	5	1	70	ditto,	00	0 42	3	0 60	3	1 02
Ditto,	5	2	30	ditto,	00	0 44	3	1 20	3	1 64
Ditto,	5	2	90	ditto,	00	0 46	3	1 80	3	2 26

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22D MARCH, 1822.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Frederick Rooms, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to the situation of Superintending Officer of Cadets, in succession to Campbell, deceased.—Date of appointment 1st March 1822.

23d March 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, a report of the exertions of the Flank Companies of the Bombay regiment, and of the Native Battalion in Garrison, in checking the progress of the fire which took place on the 15th instant near the Marine Battalion Lines; and the Governor in Council deems it proper to express the satisfaction which he has derived from the cordial assistance of the Military on an occasion where the property of the community in that quarter was so much endangered.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 22, Lieut. Potts 17th Drag. from Kaira.

27, Lieut. Minto, 1st Bat. 3d Regt. M, N. from Mulligaum.

Do. Capt. Julius G. Griffith, Commissary of Stores from Deccan.

28, Major Goodfellow Engineers, from England.

29, Lieut. W. Spratt, Major Brigade.

Do, C. W. Mackintosh 12th Regt. M. N. from England.

April 1, Cornet H. Inglish M. L. Cy. from Baroda.

Do. Capt. D. Pringle, Bengal N. I. from Malwah.

Do. Capt. P. Balle, P. I.

Do. Major R. Mackistosh, Horse Artillery from Seroor.

DEPARTURES.—March 27, Major Bromley 2d | 3d Regt. to Sattarah.

Do Capt. J. Johnston, H. Artillery to Seroor.

Do. Lieut. W. H. Agnew 1 | 2 M. N. I. to Cannanore.

Do. Engsign, G. W. Hungerford 1st | 7th Regt. o Bheundy.

28, Light Adj. Thurnan 1st | 7th Regt. to Bheundy

30, Major W. Durand 1 | M. N. I. to Mulligaum.

Do. Captain C. Wm. Hamilton B. N. I. to Calcutta

To The Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Last night the Officers of H. M. 47th Regiment were entertained at a Dinner, Ball and Supper by the Civil and Military Gentlemen of the Company's Service resident at Poonah. The sociability of the Officers of the 47th Regt. since their arrival at Poonah has greatly promoted general amusement in every shape. This the rest of the station have always been sensible of, and longed for the opportunity of evincing to them the just estimation in which they were held in the only way they had it in their power.

The excellence of the dinner, and wines, the decorations of the room and of the illuminated area in front of the great room, skilfully intermixed with memoranda of the achievements of the corps shewed that the election of the Stewards had been judicious.

The first toast which was ushered in by a neat and appropriate address from the President Mr. Chaplin, "The Officers of H. M. 47th Regiment" was drank with the most lively demonstrations of satisfaction; and when the cheering had

subsided Col. ODonaghue returned an acknowledgement in the name of the Regt. in a very handsome speech. A few other toasts were given some of which have been hitherto always drank at Poonah, & deservedly as they ever will be, with enthusiasm. The health also of our dearly beloved General Full Batta was not forgotten on his approaching departure for Solapoor.

The limited number of ladies did not prevent a quick succession of quadrilles and country dances.

The company separated at a late hour and I hope no one was the worse this morning for the fatigue he underwent last night.

I remain Sir,
Yours
A SPECTATOR,

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

The frequent applications made to me by travellers for Routes first suggested to me the project of publishing a Table of Roads. The records of the Office to which I belong furnish a considerable number of Routes which has lately been very greatly encreased by contributions from my friends throughout the establishment; and a portion of my leisure hours has been devoted to the labour of selecting from these accumulated Stores, those which appeared most useful; and preparing them for the press. That such a work is required for this Presidency, I leave to the testimony of those Persons who have ever felt the inconvenience of searching in vain for Villages mentioned in their manuscript Routes, or who have sometimes been obliged to travel 20 miles instead of 10. But in the transcription of Routes, and documents of this nature, by Purvoes error is multiplied by every succeeding copy. These errors in names occur so frequently, that throughout most part of the Deckan, where I have it in my power, I have had the same Routes very carefully taken in Maratta by Karkoons in order to compare them with those already in my possession in the English character, and I trust I have thus succeeded in giving the work a tolerable degree of accuracy. Will you do me the favor to give this letter a place in your paper, and invite Subscriptions for the publication of the Work. If the number of subscribers names received in your Office encourage the undertaking, I shall be happy in forwarding to you the manuscript prepared for the Press.—There are about 120 Routes chiefly laid down from actual surveys: Of these 90 and upwards are between stations within the limits of the Bombay Presidency; the rest are Routes leading through the adjacent territories of the Nizam, the Nagpoor state and the South Western Provinces under the Bengal Presidency.

To encrease the general benefit of the work I would add an Appendix containing various useful Articles. The price to Subscribers should not exceed 8 Rupees.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant.
A. A.

Poonah, 23d March 1822.

☞ *The Editor will be happy to receive subscriptions to the above useful work.*

ERRATUM.

In our last in the letter from the late Commander of the Nadree, for *S. W.* read *S. ½ W.*

BOMBAY
CURRENT VALUE,
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
WEDNESDAY 3D APRIL, 1822.

Last Remittable Notes.	128½	By Rs. per 100 Sicca
Earlier Ditto, - - -	126	- - - - - - do
New loan Acknowledgments	117	- - - - - - do

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Months sight on London, per Rupee.		1—10	
30 Days — on Calcutta —	108	—100 Sicca	Rs.
30 Days — on Madras —	103½	—100 Madras	do.
8 Days — on Surat —	100¾	—100 Surat	do.
8 Days — on Poonah —	96½	—100 Poonah	do.
8 Days ———	117	—100 Ahmed. Antnee.	
8 Days ———	96	—100 Ahmed. Rokra.	
8 Days — Brodera —	93	—100 Kaira.	do.
Price of Dollars —		—225 Per 100.	

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LEANDER and The Half Pay Officer shall appear in our next.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 3D APRIL, 1822.

In our Extra of Friday last, announcing the arrival of the Hannah, we gave a few articles from a Liverpool paper of the 30th October. We have since carefully examined our files by this opportunity to the 3d November, in order to ascertain the probability or otherwise of a war between Turkey and Russia, the point seems still undecided; on the one hand the Emperor Alexander has arrived at Witepsk on his way to inspect his forces on the Turkish frontier, on the other the latest Ministerial Journals in England, which we have seen, positively assert that no war will take place.

We are sorry to state that the yellow fever is making dreadful ravages in Spain, in the Provinces of Catalonia and Arragon; the greatest alarm prevails in the adjacent districts, and in France a strict cordon had been established on the frontier.

Our readers under the head of Madras Intelligence will find a correct statement of the late events which have occurred in China.

The œconomical arrangement in the Naval Establishment has been followed by some modification in the Kings Regiments in India, they are in future to consist of Sixteen Regiments, Eleven of 1000 rank and file each (ten with a recruiting Company), and five of 800 rank and file each without recruiting Companies, each of the latter to have one Colonel, one Lieut.-Colonel, two Majors, ten Captains, twelve Lieuts., and eight Ensigns &c.

The 38th 54th 13th 41st and 44th Regiments are of the latter strength.

The Hon'ble Company have we understand declined to renew the contract for the cinnamons the produce of Ceylon.

The Rockingham, Captain Waugh for London, is to sail the end of next month.

The Lord Castlereagh, from this port, was off Alepee on the 10th instant, all well.

The Ships Medina, Nestor and Swallow, were loading for Bombay and were to sail in all November and December. The Brailsford, Capt. Spring, was also advertised for Bombay, to sail in all November.

The Hannah will be despatched again for England on or about the 1st May.

The Countess of Lauderdale is dead in consequence of her dress taking fire from the spark of a coal.

The England from Bombay arrived at Liverpool the 30th Oct.

(Bombay Courier.)

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 28th, Ship Hannah, John Lamb from London, 5th Nov.

29th, Ship Eliza, J. G. Frith, from Mauritius 10th January.

PASSENGERS.

Per Hannah, Major Goodfellow Mrs. Goodfellow, Infant Son of Major Goodfellow, Lieut. Makintosh, Mrs. Mackintosh, Infant Daughter of Lieut. Makintosh.

Per Eliza, Mrs Milburn, Mrs. Frith, Mr. R. Hotson.

DEPARTURES.—March 28th, Ship Flora, James Sherriff, to Cochin.

Do. Imaum Ship Salhie, Nacqudah Syed Candeer to Muscat.

30th His M. Sloop of War Sophie, George French Esq. Captain, on a Cruize.

31st Ship Eliza, B. S. Woodhead, to Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.

By Eliza, J. Lyons, J. Higins J. Tosh.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Rockingham, for London.
Elizabeth, for Penang.
Brig Ahmoody, for do.
Cornewall, for Maculla.
Kusravey, for Bussorah.
Rahemany, for do.
Futtay Mumbarak, for Madras.
Grab Edrossey, for Mocha.
Grab Caroline, for Jungbar.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

MARCH. 5 Ship. Ganges. William Chivers, from Portsmouth 10th October and Madras 22d February.

9, Ship Lady Nugent, J. Hunter, from Bombay 1st January.

10. H. C. Surveying Ship Meriton, Captain William Maxfield.

OFF CALCUTTA.

4, The Hashmy.

7, The Ganges.

PASSENGERS,

PER SHIP GANGES.

From London:—Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. Lermit, Mrs. J. Hill, Mrs. M. Hill, Mrs. Warden, and Miss Gilder, Lieutenant McDermatt, H. M. 14th Foot, Lieutenant Lermit, Messrs. Burford, Cates, Clifford, Blake, and Backhouse, Cadets, Messrs. Boyd and Lindesay, Assistant Surgeons, Mr. Howell, Mr. Hicks, Rev. Mr. J. Hill, Rev. Mr. M. Hill, and Mr. Warden, Missionaries.

From Madras:—Lieutenant Colonel Stewart.

PER SHIP MATILDA, (LOST IN SAUGUR ISLAND.)

From London.—Mr. T. Bucher, Mr. A. Grave, Mr. Wm. Grince, Mr. G. Turnbull, and Mr. H. Harington.

From the Cape of Good Hope:—Mrs. Laurance Mr. Laurance, Civil Service, and Mr. Croft.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The Palmira Java, (F.) Triton, (Brig) and Indian Oak.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

5, Ship Ceres, H. B. Pridham, for Madras.

REMARKS

The Ship Matilda, Capt. William Hamilton, from London and Cape of Good Hope, went ashore on the Saugor sand on the night of the 5th Instant, and was abandoned on the 6th. Passengers, Officers, and Crew all saved.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

PER SHIP CERES,—*For Madras*:—Mrs. Gasper and one servant.

PER SHIP ALBION,—*For Liverpool*:—Mr. and Mrs. Sumners and three children, Major Watson, H. M. 14th Regt. Mrs. and Miss Sage, Mary Dagers, Charlotte Brown, Lieutenant Davies, N. I. Mary Dhoon, James Nash, and Jemeah Ayah.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,

At the following Stations on the 2d instant,

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remains,—The Sky Lark, (brig) outward bound.

Passed up,—The Lady Nugent.

SAUGUR.

Remains,—The Sophia. outward bound.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 13, H. M. Schooner Cochin, T. H. Twynan, from a Cruize.

16, H. M. Ship Topaze, C. Richardson, from China 8th February, and Penang 6th March.

Do. H. C. C. Ship Barrosa, H. Hutchinson, from Calcutta 5th, Vizagapatam 23d February, and Ingeram 4th March.

17, H. C. C. Ship Florentia T. Remington, from Calcutta 5th, and Vizagapatam 24th February

Do Schooner Highland Lass, C. W. Eaton, from Coringa 9th March

Do. Ship Kent, E. C. Kemp, from Batavia 23d January, Tranquebar 8th, and Pondicherry 16th March.

19, Ship Britannia, W. Luke, from Penang 4th March.

Do. Ship Nerbudda, F. Patrick, from Bombay 14th, Tellicherry 30th January, Cochin 9th, Aleppi 10th, and Point de Galle 16th February.

20, Ship Pallas W. Cock, from the Mauritius 9th February

PASSENGERS BY THE HINDOSTAN,—Lieut. Thompson of the 34th, Lieut. M. Couchy, Royals; Ensigns M'Drew and Gleessun, 46th Regt.; Mrs. M'Drew, wife of the above Passenger, and Mr W. Evans, Surgeon Royal Navy, in charge of the health of the Troops.

DEPARTURES.—March 13, Brig Fairy, Syrang Naidoo for Etamookooloo.

14, Ship Morning Star, F. Mouat, for Batavia.

15, Ship Henry Porcher, F. A. Cunningham, for Calcutta.

18, H. M. Ship Topaze, C. Richardson, on a Cruize.

10, Cutter Empress, Dumeste, for Pondicherry and Mauritius.

Do Ship Duke of Bedford, E. Oakes, for Calcutta.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At the Mauritius, on the 20th October last the Lady of Major J. P. Robertson, His Majesty's 82nd, Regiment of a Son and heir.

DEATHS.

At Belvedere on the morning of the 24th instant, at the age of 46, Charles Shubrick, Esquire, of the Civil Service on this Establishment. The Estimation in which this Gentleman was held in the bosom of his Family, and the manner in which his Loss is deplored by them, is the best criterion to judge by, of the many virtues which adorned his private Character.

On the evening of the 26th instant, Mrs. Hossannath Lucas Joseph, aged 18 years, sincerely and deservedly regretted by her numerous Relatives and Friends.

On the 31st ultimo Major Robert Bentley of the Engineers much esteemed, and regretted, by those, who enjoyed his friendship and acquaintance.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

At Dacca, on the 18th February, by his Lordship the Most Reverend Mr Pogose, the Armenian. Archbishop, Chacheirk. Sethagasse, Esq. to Miss Susan Arratoon Michael, the only daughter of Arratoon Michael, Esq.

On the 22d February, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Serjeant Peter Anderson, Pensione at Monghyr, to Mrs. Sophia Anderson, of the same place.

On the same day, by the Reverend D. Corries, Serjeant-Major. Thomas Colclough, of the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Elizabeth Anderson.

At Cawnpore, on the 23 | February, at the house of Major Cunliffe, by the Reverend H. L. Williams, Captain A. Bannerman, Assistant Commissary General, to Penelope, third daughter of the late A. A. Smith, Esq. of Jeffreston, Pembrokeshire.

On Thursday, the 28th February, at St John's Cathedral, by the Revered J. Parson. Mr. Joseph Denton Ridgeway, to Miss Mary Hutchinson.

At Berhampore, on Monday, the 4th March, by the Reverend William Eales, Mr. Thomas Forth, Apothecary, attached to His Majesty's 17th Regt. of Foot, to Miss Hannah McGlone.

On the 6th March, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Corrie, Mr. Thomas Vaughan, to Miss Marria Worsley.

BIRTHS.

At Kulladge, on the 4th February, the lady of Lieutenant and Quarrer Master W. C. Brunton, 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, of a son.

On the evening of the 4th March, Mrs. Sevestre, of a daughter.

At Patna, on the 26th February the lady of Captain H. A. Playfoir, of a daughter.

At Fort William, on the 7th March, the wife of Barrack Serjeant W. B. Payne, of twins, son and daughter.

At Serampore, on the 8th March, at the house of the Reverend Dr. Marshman, the lady of H. A. William, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Bhangulpore, on the 26th February last, Mrs. Aurora Anderson, aged 27 years 2 months and 15 days.

On the 27th March, edward, infant son of Mr. Henry Osborn, Surveyor, aged 1 year, and 5 months.

Yesterday, the 10th March, the lady of Lieut. John Barclay, of the Bengal Cavalry; aged 22 years.

Sup, To The India Gaz, March 11,

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

At Chicacole, on Monday evening the 18th February, by George Gregory, Esq, Judge & Criminal Judge, Mr. John De Cruz, to Miss Bernardina De Rozario.

BIRTHS.

At the Presidency, on the 15th March, the Lady of G. J. Hadow, Esq, Collector of Sea Customs, of a son.

At the Presidency, on the 15th Instant, the Lady of Ensign Stoddard, of H. M. 34th Regiment of a son,

At Salem, on the 5th Instant, the Lady of John Reid, Esq, of a son.

At Mangalore, on the 11th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Robert M'Dowall of a son,

On board the H. C. Ship Florentia, at Sea, the Lady of Major Graham, 2d Bat 29th Regt. B. N. I. of a daughter.

On Thursday the 14th Instant, Mrs. William Dudley Highland, of a son.

DEATHS.

At St. Thomas's Mount at the House of Lieut. Col. Limond of the Artillery, Ensign Alexander Campbell of the 3d Light Infantry aged 17 years. This young man cut off so soon in life, will be sincerely regretted by those who knew him. His honorable principles and gentlemanly manners were very conspicuous and promised that had the almighty spared him, he would have proved an ornament to the Service and a most worthy member of Society.

At Nagpoor on the 31st January 1822, Captain Beauchamp Mackintosh, of the Madras Artillery. The unexpected Death of this excellent Man is deeply lamented by his Relations and friends; and the Indian Army has seldom or ever lost, a more zealous, gallant, or accomplished Officer,

At Quilon, on the 20th ultimo, in her 41st year, Mrs. Norton, wife of the Rev. T. Norton, of the Church Missionary Society, residing at Aleppie in Travencore. The loss of this excellent woman will be severely felt by many Orphan Children and others who were looking up to her for daily instruction, and her death will be sincerely regretted by all who knew her worth.

At St Thomas's Mount, on the 6th Instant, William Anthony, the only son of Quarter Master Wm. Doyle, of the Horse Brigade, aged two years, and ten months.

At Masulipatam, on the 20th December, 1821, Mr. Lewis de Prazer, aged forty-five years, six months and eighteen days, leaving a wife, nine children, an aged father and mother, and other relations deeply to regret his irreparable loss,

At Tranquebar, on the 13th Instant, Robert Counter Pavin Harris, youngest Son of Captain R. Harris, of the Country Service, aged 4 years and 4 months. He was a sweet and interesting child, and will long be regretted by his afflicted parents.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE of GOVT. SECURITIES.

BUY.			SELL.	
17	12	₹ New Loans of 1821	17	8
21	0	Ditto Remittable	20	12

BANK OF BENGAL RATES,

Discount on Private Bills ..... 4 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange 3———
Interest on Loans on Deposit ..... 3———
BANK SHARES—Premium 29 a 30 per Cent.
Ditto Dividend on 1st Jan. 1822—5 rs. 6 as. ditto.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
0 0 *a* 0 0	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupees	0 0 *a* 0
Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees		99
Madras ditto, 93 *a* 94 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees. *		

* Nominal.

Premium on Government Bills on the
rectors, 22 to 25 per cent.

PRICE

Spanish Dollars
Dubloons,...
Joes, or Pe
Dutch Du
Louis D'
Silver
Star
Sov

6th, and her Captain, Officers, passengers and crew reached Kedgeree on the *Guide*, Pilot vessel, next day. Yesterday's Kedgeree report announced the arrival of the H. C. Surveying ship *Meriton*, Captain Maxfield.

We have to apologise to our Commercial readers for our apparent remissness in not taking notice of the last Opium sale. The fact is, that the sale statement was mislaid at the time, and was not found again till it was too late for insertion.

OPIUM SALE.

Statement of the Produce of the Sale of Opium which took place on March 1st, 1822.

Quality.	Highest.	Lowest.	Chests Sold.	Produce in Sa. Rs.	Average per Chest, Sa. Rs.
Behar in large Cakes,	4545	4235	1192	5,095,325	4274 9 7
Ditto in small ditto,	2390	2255	*200	465,000	23 25 — —
Benares,	4250	4140	306	1,277,455	41 74 11 —
Total Chest,			1598	6,837,780	4278 15 4

* Reckoned to be equal to 100 Chests containing cakes of ordinary size.

Memorandum of the Average Selling Prices of the Opium at the four preceding Sales.

Sale in March 1820,	2125	12 0	2088 9 1
December 1820,	2435	1 9	2463 5 7
February, 1821,	2548	7 1	2493 8 5
Dec. 1821, in Large Cakes,	4138	3 6	4407 4 0
Small Ditto,	2548	14 8	

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF THE REVENUE BOARD.—We understand that it is the intention of Government to transfer the Furruckabad Board of Commissioners to Dehlee; leaving to them the superintendence as at present, [illegible] the Revenues of the districts of Saharunpore, [illegible]ut, Agra, Alyghurh, Moradabad, Barelly, [illegible] and Furruckabad, and vesting them, [illegible]o the Dehlee territory, with all the [illegible] Revenue powers which belonged to [illegible]mmissioner, and which have more [illegible]xercised by the Deputy Super- [illegible] controul of the [illegible]ns which may [illegible] residency, [illegible]issioner [illegible]airs [illegible]la,

[redacted]

fier stationed in the Mozussil. Each of the Board, we learn, is hereafter to consist of three Members.

India Gazette, March 11.

Yesterday's Dawk, brought us the Ceylon Gazette of the 9th ultimo, which contains the following paragraph, and some other articles, which we propose republishing to-morrow.

"We fear we have been premature in our report of a partial change of Ministry at home having actually occurred—as we do not find the event which we noticed on the foundation of private reports mentioned in any of the English papers we have yet perused."

The Bengal Hurkaru March, 8.

The Shipping Report of yesterday, announced the arrival of the French *Penelope*, D. Hillaire, from Pondicherry 1st instant.

The *Penelope* spoke the *Glasgow* Frigate at Point Palmira, on the 8th inst. coming in.

Bengal Hurkaru March, 13.

Madras.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, March 6, 1822.

On England--at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee
at 30 days' sight 1s. 9½d. per do
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.
On Bengal--at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper Remittable 17 per cent prem.
New Loan 10. ,,

Since our last, the expected homeward bound H. C. C. Ships *Barrossa* and *Florentia* have reached the Roads.

Passengers by the Barrossa—For England: Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Mellis, Mrs. Harris—Captain Thomas, Captain Burgh, Lieut. Wright, Lieut. Mellis, Lieut. Jeffreys, Lieut. Pyne, Lieut. Templar, Lieut. Harris; J. Pennington, Esq. Mr. Hazeldine; Master Wilson.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Tichburne; Major Yarde.

Passengers by the Florentia.—Mrs. H. Dare, Mrs. Garnham; Lieutenant Colonel H. Dare, Major R. C. Garnham.—*Children:* Misses V. Dunn, L. Blockall, Anne Boyd, W. Syme, A. C. Garnham, M. A. Garnham; Masters A. Ross, M. Boyd.

These Ships are expected to sail at the close of the week.

His Majesty's Ship *Topaze*, Captain Richardson, C. B. from China the 8th of February, and Penang the 5th instant, has also arrived with the Ship *Kent* from Batavia—the *Britannia* from Penang, and the Schooner *Highland Lass* from Coringa.

The *Topaze* has brought accounts of the determination of the Chinese Authorities relative to the affray at Lintin—it appears that a person in authority sent by the Vice-roy of Canton, had proceeded on board the *Topaze*, to whom the circumstances of the affair were related, and the wounded men on board shewn—he is stated to have appeared satisfied that the people belonging to the Frigate, had acted on the defensive. The Viceroy however it seems was not to be satisfied, unless the men who killed the Chinese in the affray were delivered up—this of course could not be complied with, and the irritation had risen to so great a height, that the Supra-cargoes, deemed it prudent to ship the Honorable Company's property, and to proceed themselves on board the Indiamen at Whampoa—whence the Ships sailed unmolested through the Bocca Tigris, and at the date of the accounts remained outside the River. A complete stop had of course been put to the Trade; and all the English both at Canton and Macoa had embarked on the Indiamen—it is said that exaggerated accounts of the affair had been transmitted to the Emperor, and that an imperial edict had been issued, forbidding all commercial intercourse with the supra-cargoes. The *Inglis* and three other Indiamen had sailed—but we are concerned to find, from the report brought by the *Kent* that the *Inglis* had grounded on the *Lucepara* shoal, and was not floated again, until 5,000 chests of Tea and several Bales of Satins and Silks had been thrown overboard—this statement was obtained from the *Jessy* in the Straits of Sunda; which Ship had assisted in heaving the *Inglis* off the shoal.

[*Sup. to the Govt. Gaz.—March* 19.

The Ship *Nerbudda*, Captain Patrick, from Bombay the 14th of January, and Point de Galle 16th ultimo, arrived in the Roads yesterday.

The *Britannia* is expected to sail for England very shortly—her Packets are advertised to be closed on or about the 25th instant.

The Ship *Duke of Bedford*, Captain Oakes for Calcutta, and the Cutter *Empress* for Pondicherry and the Isle of France, sailed on Tuesday—and H. M. Ship *Topaze* on Monday last.

English Extracts.

THE REVENUE.

ABSTRACT of the NET PRODUCE of the REVENUE of GREAT BRITAIN (exclusive of the Arrears of War Duty on Malt and Property) in the Years and Quarters ended 10th October, 1821; showing the Increase or Decrease on each head thereof.

Years ended 10th of October.	1820.	1821.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	8,746,105	8,765,865	19,760	
Excise	26,488,508	26,471,363		17,145
Stamps	6,115,482	6,146,986	31,504	
Post Office	1,446,000	1,331,000		115,000
Assessed Taxes	6,279,547	6,297,777	18,230	
Land Taxes	1,207,630	1,217,856	10,226	
Miscellaneous	360 538	297,954		62,584
	50,643,810	50,528,801	79,720	194,729
Deduct Increase				79,720
Decrease on the year				115,000

Quarters ended 10th October.	1820.	1821.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
	2,670,583	2,884 231	173,548	
	7,552,021	8,149,226	597,205	
	1,581,204	1,626 220	44,016	
	375,000	342 000		33,000
	760,576	793,532	32,956	
	174,522	207,481	32,959	
	71 612	61,222		10 420
	13,194 648	14 022,912	880,684	43,420
			43,420	
			837,264	
Increase on the Quarter				115,000

From the above statement, it appears that the improvement in the Revenue of the Quarter just ended, as compared with the corresponding Quarter last year, is nearly £840,828; as compared with the same Quarter in 1819, £2,585,997. But as the additional three millions of duties were not in full collection then, but have been in full collection since, it is proper that

one quarter of the three millions (£750,000) should be deducted from the improvement in the.

Quarter, 1819 . . .	£2,585,997
Deduct	750,000
	£1,835,997

Hence then, the improvement in the October Quarter just ended as compared with the same Quarter in 1819, is no less than £1,835,997.

The improvement in the Quarter just ended, as compared with the Quarter in 1820, is about £840,000. This improvement is—in the Customs, above £150,000; in the Stamps, about £50,000; but the greatest is in the Excise, which may be stated at from 6 to £700,000.

The arrival of three new tragedies in this country from Lord Byron is announced. The hero of one of these pieces is said to be Foscari, son of the Doge of that name, who was unjustly banished by the Venetian Senate, after having been cruelly tortured, for a crime of which he appears to have been entirely innocent. The second tragedy is entitled *Cain*; of the third, the name has not transpired.

PRICE OF STOCKS, NOVEMBBT 3D.

3 per Ct. Red. 76⅞ ¼	India Bonds 67 68 69 pm.
3 per Ct. Cs. 77½ 8 7⅞ 8⅛	South Sea Stock 86¼
3½ per Cent. 87⅞	E. Bills 2d. 1000*l*. 4 6 5 pm.
4 per Cent. 95¾ 6¼ ⅛	Small ditto 5 7 pm.
5 per Ct. N. 110¾ 111⅛	Lottery Tickets 19*l*. 18s.
Long Anns. 19 9-16	Cns. for Ac. 77¾ 8¼ ⅛
India Stock 241	

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS MONDAY, OCT. 29.

Cotton.—There has appeared for some days past a general disposition among holders to press sales, and to effect which, they have in some instances acceded to rather lower rates. Low qualities of Boweds and New Orleans, and some descriptions of Brasils, have been purchased at ¼d. per lb reduction, but the transactions have, notwithstanding, been on a very limited scale, consisting, by private, of 1410 Boweds at 8½d. to 11d.; 35 Tennessees 8½d.; 730 Orleans 9d. to 12½d.; 312 Sea Islands 14½d. to 2s. 3d.; 10 stained ditto at 12d.; 1253 Pernams 12d. to 12¾d.; 223 Maranhams 11⅝d. to 12d.; 150 Bahias 11¼d.; 60 Demeraras 11d. to 11¾d.; 74 Minas Geras 9¼d. to 9⅞d.; 80 Novas 11d.; 80 Barbadoes 9½d. to 9¾; 10 West Indias 9¼d.; 64 Carthagenas 7½d.; 170 Laguiras 7¾d.; 26 Surats 7d.; and 165 Bengals at 6d. to 6⅝d. per lb. In addition to which, the following occurred by auction on Friday last:—

of 313 Sea Islands,	204	sold at 12¾d. to 16d. ordinary to good-
314 Demeraras,	259	10d. to 12d., fair to good.
45 Surinams,	20	11d. to 12½d., good to fine.
290 Orleans,	194	8½d. to 10¼.. ordinary to fair.
547 Alabamas,	318	8¼d, to 8⅝d., ditto.
79 Carthagenas,	79	7½d. to 7¾d., fair

Sugars, &c.—The demand for Plantation Sugars has been rather more lively since our last report, attributable in part to orders for the Irish market, which, in the early part of the week, caused a trifling advance on good dry brown, and in some instances 1s. to 1s. 6d. on finer qualities, while all descriptions have generally maintained their full previous currency; the transactions, however, have not been extensive, amounting to less than 800 casks. In Foreign or East India Sugars, no sales of consequence have occurred.—*Melasses* continue greatly depressed: 60 punchs. of Trinidad and Berbice were attempted by auction without effect: British also are very dull of sale, at low prices.

Coffee.—The instability of the London market, added to the previously depressed state of our own, has tended to circumscribe the occurrences in this article within a few lots of Jamaica, purchased by dealers, at 102s. to 108s. for good to fine ordinay.

Cocoa, Ginger, and *Pimento* have been wholly unnoticed during the week.

The *Rum* market remains exceedingly heavy, and the low currency quoted is with much difficulty supported; the few sales made, however, do not mark any positive decline: 16 O. P. Jamaica have sold at 2s. to 2s. ld. per gallon.

Tobacco.—The inquiry for leaf has greatly subsided, yet there remains a pretty fair demand for this description as well as for stemmed for home use, at our last quotations. Few orders have appeared within the week either for Ireland or export, and no sales in these qualities have occurred worth notice.

Rice.—Nothing has been done in Carolina; on Thursday 1500 bags of Bengal were brought to the hammer, of which about 650 only were sold at 11s. 3d. to 12s. per cwt. in bond.

Drysalteries &c.—We have again experienced a brisk export demand for United States *Pot Ashes*, consisting of 450 New York at 39s. to 39s. 6d. and 40 brls. of Bostons at 39s. per cwt. Montreals also meet a regular demand at steady prices, notwithstanding our supplies arrived and expected are abundant: the sales consist of 250 brls. at 34s. for new, 32s. 6d. to 33s. for good old. and 31s. 6d. to 32s. for partially stained. The transactions in *Pearls* are 220 brls. Bostons at 41s. to 42s. and 120 Montreals at 37s. 3d. to 38s. per cwt. *Logwoods* are very steady; the principal occurrence of the week consisted of 230 tons of Campeachy at 9*l*. 10s per ton; a few tons good Jamaica brought 9*l*. per ton. Very little inquiry for *Fustic*. A moderate inquiry for solid *Nicaragua Wood:* a few tons of very prime and picked are said to have been sold at 60*l*. per ton. 1400 bags of Sicily *Sumach* and 80 tons Sicily *Barilla* were unsuccessfully offered by auction, for the former only 18s. was offered, and nothing bid for the latter. 40 tons of good Sicily *Brimstone* have been sold at 21*l*. and 25 tons of Tuscan at 23*l*. 10s. per ton. A quantity of *East India Produce* offered by auction, including 2000 bags rough *Saltpetre*, were withdrawn, about 900 bags of the latter were subsequently disposed of at 22*l*. 10s. per ton. *Olive Oils* remain dull at previous quotations About 70 tons of Newfoundland Cod, just imported, is held at 20*l*, per tun on board. There is little inquiry for Greenland Whale. A recent and large import of *Palm Oil* has reduced the value of this article, and a sale of 10 tuns has been made 30*l*. per tun.

Naval Stores.—On Tuesday 1490 brls. of raw Turpentine, of good quality, were offered and sold by auction on the quay at 12s. per cwt. which is the only transaction in this article. Two parcels, comprising 1390 brls. of America *Tar*, were disposed of at 13s. 6d. per brls. In Stockholm nothing done but the market is getting bare of this description, and 17s. 6d. to 18s. might readily be obtained for a quantity.

Hides and Tallow.—In the former article the occurrences have been trifling, but at steady rates, viz, 500 Cow and Ox dry at 10d. per lb. 1200 Buenos Ayres Horse at 7s. 4d. and 900 Monte Video at 6s. 10d. per hide. *Tallow* of every description is much depressed, Petersburgh Yellow Candle only realises at present 46s. to 46s. and 6d. per cwt.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23

The Extraordinary Cortes of Spain was opened on the 28th ult. and a very cordial disposition appears to exist between the King and the Deputies. His Majesty's speech stated briefly the subjects which it was intended to submit to the consideration of the Cortes; these were the division of the territory of Spain, and the best means of placing, according to that division, the political government of the Cortes, the military ordinances, the plan of decree of the organization of the naval force, and the decree for the organization of the active militia. Other points are to be brought before the Extraordinary Cortes, namely, the measures to be adopted to restore the tranquillity of the Americas, the examination and reform of the duties of Customs, and some steps to prevent the introduction of a false or defective Foreign currency. His Majesty, in conclusion, assured the Representatives of the people of Spain, that he should always consider the Cortes as the firmest support of his constitutional throne. To which the President replied:—That the country was indebted to his Majesty for calling this Extraordinary Cortes: this they considered as an unequivocal testimony of mutual love and confidence. The Spanish nation, he added, equally abhors despotism and anarchy; though desirous of liberty, they ask only such liberty as may be founded on the laws, and that does not degenerate into licentiousness. They will have no government but a limited Monarchy, such as the Constitution has established; and they entertain the most unbounded love and respect towards his Majesty's sacred and inviolable person. In a subsequent sitting a project of a law was introduced for a new division of the territory of Spain, conformable to the recommendation of the Speech from the throne, and the subject is likely to be warmly debated in every stage of the proceedings. To those persons who have wished to see discord and disunion prevailing between the Sovereign and the Representatives of Spain, the cordiality which has already manifested itself must be extremely ungrateful. These politicians are continually applauding the British Constitution, because, as they say, it is more free and confers more happiness than any other form of government in the world, and yet when any other nation, which has for ages been sunk in slavery and superstition, wishes to adopt a similar Constitution, the persons who see or affect to see in ours so much beauty, shew evidently, by their language and their predictions, either that they are insincere in their admiration, or that they wish to make a monopoly of these blessings, and to withhold them from the people of all other States. Any popular ebullition they magnify into an insurrection, and they endeavour to inculcate the belief, that the Spanish nation was much more happy under their old system of tyranny and misrule than they are likely to be under the new order of things. Happily for Spain the representations of these advocates of arbitrary sway are all fallacious, and the country is rapidly advancing to a state of government equally remote from slavery and licentiousness. The ancient divisions of the territory of Spain into kingdoms, we can easily conceive, are ill constructed and unfit for the present state of society, and we do not doubt but the principles laid down in the law now before the Cortes, though probably liable to some objections, is much bet-

ter adapted to the present state of Spain, and to the integrity of a Constitutional Monarchy.

One of the objects which is to engage the attention of the Extraordinary Cortes, is the restoration of tranquillity to the America. The only way to restore that blessing is to withdraw the armies of Spain, and to establish ndependent governments Mexico, it is said, in the last American papers, has already fallen into the hands of the Independents, and though implicit confidence cannot be placed in these accounts, the fact is extremely probable, and we trust will soon be confirmed. It is much to be deplored that a country like Mexico, one of the finest regions in the world, should have been kept for ages in a state of stunting slavery so abject and hopeless, that its whole population, exclusive of slaves, does not equal the population of London, Lancashire and Yorkshire, though it is six times the size of the kingdom of Great Britain, and capable of affording support and comfort to a hundred million of souls.

We were enabled, through a private channel of information, last week, to state that his Britannic Majesty's *Charge d' Affaires* at the Court of Lisbon, had quitted that capital, in consequence of some increased duties which had been imposed by the Cortes of Portugal on British manufactures. The public papers since received have confirmed this intelligence, and they add, that the determination of Mr Ward was taken, because the Cortes had resolved to enforce the reform of the tariff, pursuant to the 25th article of the treaty 1810, by which an increase of 15 per cent. was made on the Customs of British merchandise. The old tariffs, we are reminded, were drawn up under the dictation and orders of the Consuls and the Merchants of England, and the new Government conceives that it is high time that Portugal should emancipate herself from Foreign thraldom. To a certain extent we believe these observations are true. England was considered by Portugal as a favoured nation; but the obligations were reciprocal, and if they favoured our cottons and woollens, we favoured their wines. We should not at all regret to see an end of this system of favouritism, nor do we think that British commerce would at all suffer by the productions of the vintages of France being put upon the same footing with those of Portugal.

Billinge's Liverpool Advertiser, Oct. 23

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SIR ROBERT WILSON AND THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(COPY.)

18, Regent-street, Pall Mall, Oct. 9, 1821.

Gentlemen—I feel it to be my duty to lay before you the copy of a letter which I addressed to his Royal Highness the Duke of York immediately on my arrival in England, with a copy of his Royal Highness's answer. I am, Gentlemen, your very obliged servant.

R. WILSON.

To the Electors of Southwark.

Regent street, Oct. 8, 1821.

Sir,—I have had the honour of receiving your Royal Highness's answer to my letter of the 20th ult. in which, after complaining that I had been removed from the army without a hearing, and without even the statement of any charge against me, I respectfully demanded an investigation of my conduct, either by a Court of Inquiry or Court Martial.

His Majesty's Ministers have advised their Sovereign to refuse this request and I thus find myself, after so many years of service, subjected to the severest punishment which can be inflicted upon a British officer without being told of what I am accused.

To defend myself against charges, which, if they exist at all in a tangible shape are studiously concealed from me, is evidently impossible. I can neither conjecture their motive, nor by whom they are preferred, nor on whose statements, misrepresentations, or fancies they may rest, whilst this concealment gives a sanction to every latitude of surmise in which malice or folly may indulge.

It is true I have seen in the papers, and heard by rumours in society, a variety of things imputed to me, and suggested as the grounds of my dismissal; but I declare, upon my honour, that every one of these allegations is utterly false, and that in every instance where the mention of names has enabled me to trace those statements to their supposed sources, their falsehood has either been at once exposed and acknowledged, or they have been disavowed by the parties said to have made them. Those who have proceeded to punish me without either trial or hearing, or accusation, render it impossible to give a more precise contradiction, until they shall be pleased to inform me what I have done, or what has been whispered against me.

But I once more earnestly beseech your Royal Highness to institute in whatever way shall be deemed the most searching, a rigorous investigation of every part of my conduct.

Your Royal Highness is well aware, that before my dismissal. I was beyond all doubt subject to martial law; and if it be now said that I am no longer in this predicament, I desire to wave all objection to the juridiction of a military tribunal, in order that no obstacle may be interposed to the inquiry which I court.

It is with unfeigned reluctance that I again presume to remind your Royal Highness of those services which you were formerly pleased to acknowledge; but the strange situation in which I am now so unaccountably placed, compels me to refer your Royal Highness to your letter of the 24th of January 1815, and the document to which it relates, in further support of my claims to justice on the present occasion. I have the honour to be your Royal Highness's most obedient servant,

R. WILSON.

Horse Guards, Oct. 9. 1821.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, urging again an investigation into your conduct; to which I can only reply, that having laid your former application before his Majesty, and communicated to you his Majesty's sentimens upon it, I do not consider myself warranted in taking any further step. I am, Sir, yours,

FREDERICK, Commander-in-Chief.

Sir Robert Wilson.

Sir, Robert Wilson.—The subscription to indemnify this brave and excellent man goes on most successfully in this town, as our readers will see from our next publication; and we only withhold the list of the further contributions since our last in consequence of measures which are now in progress for giving increased effect to the subscription. In the mean time, we can communicate the agreeable fact that the subscription of the members of the club at Brooks's stood as follows on Monday last.

Duke of Bedford . .	£500	Earl of Jersey . .	£50
Earl Fitzwilliam . .	500	Lord King . . .	50
Sir F. Burdett . .	500	E. Ellice Esq. . .	50
J. G. Lambton, Esq.	500	A. R	50
Earl Grey	200	Lord John Russell .	25
Earl of Thanet .	20	Visct Duncannon .	25
Earl of Sefton .	100	Lord Ossulton . .	25
Lord Holland . .	100	Hon. H. G Bennett .	25
J. B.	100	Dr Lushington . .	25
J. C. Hobhouse Esq. .	100	H. Brougham, Esq .	25
A. Friend per H. Brougham, Esq.	100	J. Williams, Esq. .	25
		S. Whitbread, Esq. . .	20

This is pretty well for one club; and we perceive in the *Times* of Wednesday, the following additions:

A Friend, (E. S.) £100. Lord R. Spencer, £25.

Subscriptions in Liverpool or the neighbourhood will be received at the Mercury-office, or by Mr. H. Denison, Solicitor, Castle-street, and will be acknowledged (by name or initial, as may be desired) in our next paper.

Liverpool Mercury October 19.

SIR ROBERT WILSON.

A public meeting was held yesterday at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, "to take into consideration the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers towards Sir R. Wilson, and the propriety of promoting a subscription, already opened, to idemnify him, and to place that gallant individual above the reach of Ministerial malice and vengeance."

At one o'clock the Marquis of Tavistock, the Hon. H. G. Bennet, M. P.; J. G. Lambton, Esq. M. P.; J. Hume, Esq. M. P.; Dr. Lushington, M. P; the Hon. W. Powlett, M. P.; E. Ellice, Esq M. P.; Mr. Favell, Mr. Weatherstone, and Mr. Rowcroft appeared in the space allotted to those gentlemen, who meant to take an active part in the proceedings of the day. The room was crowded to excess, and hundreds retired who had been unable to obtain admission.

The meeting having called Mr. Lambton to the Chair, that gentleman addressed the assembly, and having shortly stated the motives which had influenced his conduct in coming forward on the present occasion, observed, that the cause for which they had met was not the cause of an individual, bnt an important national cause; for if this precedent were not resisted, if it were allowed that a soldiery were to act blindly and implicitly, at the nod and beck of the Crown—then would be say, there was an end, an utter extinction of the liberties of the people—(*Applause.*)—If no other qualification were necessary for holding rank in that army, which was once composed, and he hoped was still composed, of gentlemen, but an unlimited obedience to the Ministers of the Crown—if officers were to forego their constitutional feelings—then this was no longer the boasted land of liberty and of law.—(*Applause.*)—But he trusted that, even amongst the most blind supporters of Government, even amongst the most bigotted and determined Tories, such a doctrine would not be established. He had been at some pains to discover what the grounds were upon which Ministers had acted in this transaction. They had given to the public no reason for their conduct; they could not addnce any reason: and he pledged his character, knowing as he did every act of Sir R. Wilson, and he believed, his every thought, on the day when his conduct gave such mortal offence to Ministers, that the reports circulated against him were false and unfounded calumnies.—(*Loud and continued Cheering.*)—He pledged his honour, that on the eventful day to which he alluded, not only did Sir Robert Wilson act as a man of humanity, anxious to prevent the blood of his fellow-citizens from being shed, but that he conducted himself altogether in a manner every way worthy of the character of that army, of which he formed so distinguished an ornament. (*Applause.*) And he knew Magistrates (he wished he could summon them to come forward) who could state that they were indebted to him for the good order which prevailed

on that day—who could declare that it was owing to him that more lives were not lost on that disgraceful day, when two innocent men were murdered in the face of their country. (*Cheers*) In the absence of any good grounds for the conduct of Ministers, they might, however, look to the motive which had really actuated them. The fact then was, that Sir Robert Wilson had too long been known as a man of independent principles, as one who was of opinion that war ought not to be waged for the purpose of satisfying the ambition of rulers, but to ensure the happiness and prosperity of the people. He had, besides, stood forward as the protector of a woman whom he considered to have been injured, and therefore he become obnoxious to a set of Ministers, who, through all posterity, would be held degraded and disgraced in consequence of their conduct on that most memorable occasion,—(*Cheers.*) He begged of the meeting to remark the regular gradation of the military system—to observe the slow but steady march of those proceedings which threatened the country with a military government. Soldiers were now shut up from their fellow-citizens in inland fortresses. When the soldiery acted with vigour, they were praised; when they attacked a defenceless multitude, they were thanked, as in the case of the Manchester massacre; but whenever an officer of high rank, and higher character, interfered to allay irritation, to prevent the shedding of human blood, he was dismissed, as Sir Robert Wilson had been. Was it not monstrous that such a course should be pursued by the Ministers of a Constitutional King? It would indeed have been astonishing if they did not recollect, that these very men had employed Oliver, and Edwards and Castles; that they had dismissed Earl Fitzwilliam, and had thanked the Manchester Magistrates, with as little cause and as little deliberation as they had manifested on the present occasion, for conduct the very reverse of Sir Robert Wilson's. (*Cheering.*) Sir Robert Wilson had served his country for twenty-nine years, having purchased all his commissions except the first. He had served in the North, in the South, in the East, and in the West; in Europe, in Asia, in Africa; in Portugal, in Spain, in Flanders, in Holland, in Italy, in Russia. To enumerate the places in which he had served, would be to name every part of Europe. He raised the Lusitanian Legion, the origin of that force which finally drove the French beyond the Pyrennees. It was so recognized by all the Potentates of Europe; and he had himself seen letters from the Commander-in-Chief in Spain, in which it was admitted that this force, composed of native Portuguese, had been the salvation of the Peninsula. From the command of that legion he was driven by the meanest and basest jealousy. Amidst the profusion of rewards which he had received, amidst the orders with which he was decorated, amidst the various stars that sparkled on his breast, there was not one that had been conferred by the hand of Great Britain!—(*Applause.*)—Were they not to look for some secret source in which such conduct originated? It was explained by the words which the Emperor of Russia used at Frankfort, when he said "You have told me the real truth!" He knew that Sir Robert Wilson had told the truth too often, in the senate and in the camp, to be friendly with the present Ministers of this country; and now they had selected him as a victim to be immolated at the shrine of their vengeance. He need not speak of Sir R. Wilson's conduct, of his noble conduct, in his glorious deliverance of Lavalette. That action, he was convinced, now gave as much satisfaction to the King of France, as at the time it imparted pleasure to the whole world. It was the gallant action of a soldier, as well as of a lover of justice.—*Applause.*)—All these circumstances pointed out Sir R. Wilson as a man whom the people ought not to desert. A blow had been struck at him—the hand of power was still uplifted; but if he knew the people of this country well, they would not suffer one of its bravest and noblest sons, as well as one of their most constitutional advocates, to be overwhelmed by the oppresive hand of power.—(*Loud cheering.*)

Mr. Favell came forward. and after some observations moved the following resolutions.:—

I.—That the dismissal of Sir Robert Wilson from the army, without enquiry, trial, or even the statement of any charge against him, is a wanton act of arbitrary power, under the plea of prerogative, a daring inroad on the principles of the constitution, and a cruel injustice to a brave, humane, and meritorious Officer, whose distinguished services to this country and her allies have been repeatedly and solemnly recognized by every Power in Europe.

2.—That this Meeting, as friends of public liberty, and the Constitution of their country, as established at the Revolution, willingly embrace this opportunity of avowing their abhorrence of any administration maintaining a large standing army in time of peace, and endeavouring to make its officers the mere creatures of the Minister for the time being.

3.—That this Meeting views with great satisfaction the manly and liberal manner in which so many of the best and truest supporters of the liberties of the country have come forward to unite with their fellow-citizens in marking their indignation at such an attempt, as equally dangerous to the Constitution and degrading to the Army; threatening the one with subversion by a military force and depriving the other of the noblest birthright of Englishmen—that of freely discussing the measures of the Government under which they live.

4.—That the subscription set on foot by Sir Robert Wilson's Constituents shall have the best support of this Meeting, it having for its object to protect Sir Robert Wilson against the effects of Ministeral vengeance, and to shew to the world that, as often as the advisers of the Crown shall contrive the means of oppressing those public men who support the cause of the people, the people will stand forward to frustrate all such unworthy attempts.

5.—That the whole of the subscription already raised and to be raised, shall be vested in five trustees, to be by them disposed of in the way most beneficial to Sir R. Wilson and his family.

There were three other resolutions, naming the Marquis of Tavistock, Sir F. Burdett, and three others, trustees, and thanking James Burnett, Esq. for accepting the office of treasurer to the fund.

Mr. Bennet, in seconding the first resolution, addressed the meeting at some length. Sir Robert Wilson, he said, had taken the most decided and honourable part in the House of Commons in a late question, which was in fact the cause of the people. He then told his gallant friend that he was heaping coals of fire on his head. He augured rightly, for his conduct on that occasian provoked a resentment that had never abated, and kept alive a malignity that never had cooled. (*Loud continued cheering.*) He (Mr. Bennet) told him what would follow. His Hon. Friend said, he cared not—there was but one line that an honest man, would take—and, as an honest man, that line he followed.—(*Cheers*)—By proceeding thus, he awakened the most implacable hatred in a quarter which he would leave the meeting to imagine, but which he would not explain. His last act was that of paying an honourable respect to the remains of a persecuted and much injured woman As he had supported her in life, he had followed her to the grave. *Cheers.*—He (Mr. Bennet) as an humble individual, joined the procession on that melancholy occasion: and though he was not so zealous in his humanity as to put himself in the front of the battle to stay the crimes which were about to be committed, yet he saw enough to convince him that his Hon. Friend, as a bold and honest man, had done no more than his duty.—(*Cheers*) He called upon them to bear steadily in mind, that they lived amidst an order of things in which the Governments was ready to pounce upon its prey, Let the people therefore be cautious, sober, vigilant, but zealous.—(*Cheering.*)—Let them never lose sight of the just cause—let them adhere to it through good report and evil report. Their course was to do substantial justice to others and to support their freedom to the last drop of their blood.—(*Cheering*).

Mr. Gale Jones and Mr. Walker next attempted to speak, but the Meeting would not hear them.

Mr. Hume being called on, said he should feel disgraced if he refrained upon such an occasion as this from giving his humble support to their present object. He entirely approved of the step which they were about to take, and he hoped that the right feelings of the country would induce the people, from one end of the kingdom to the other, to testify the universal abhorrence with which they viewed the unjust and violent act of Ministers. With respect to the conduct of Sir R. Wilson on the 11th August, he (Mr. H.) could say that he had never left his side, for ten minutes during the whole of that day. —(*Hear*)—He could positively declare, that the disgraceful attempts to inculpate Sir R. Wilson for conduct imputed to him at Kensington, were altogether false—(*hear*);—and he had no doubt that the other stories respecting him were equally unfounded.

Dr. Lushington said, the crime of Sir R. Wilson was his advocating the cause of the late injured Queen, All might have been pardoned but this!—*Loud Cheering.*)—All might have been forgiven, and buried in eternal oblivion, but this!—*Cheers.*)—This it was that stirred up the dark spirit of malignity against his gallant friend.

Mr. Ellice said he could inform them that he had himself been with Sir R. Wilson for the four days previously to the Queen's funeral on the road from Paris to London, where they arrived at a quarter-past five o'clock on the evening of the 13th. And yet there were all

davits that charged the gallant General with having attended a meeting at Kensington, to arrange the obstacles for the Queen's funeral on one of those days when he was actually travelling with him (Mr. Ellice) on the road to Calais!

Some other resolutions in furtherance of the proceedings, together with thanks to Mr. Lambton, &c. being carried, the company dispersed.

The following names, we understand, have been added to the subscription for Sir Robert Wilson:—A Yorkshireman, per J. G. Lambton, Esq. M. P. 100*l* Lord Anson, 100*l*. the Marquis of Tavistock 50*l*.

We lament exceedingly to find that the disturbances in the country of Limerick are assuming hourly a more alarming character. Not a single day or night passes without the perpetration of outrage, and so daring and confident are the actors in those shocking transactions become, that they commit murders in the open day, and march in bodies of two and three thousand to attack the houses o fthe gentry. The last victim to their brutal revenge was Major Going, late Commandant of the Police.

A Privy Council was held at the Castle of Dublin on Wednesday, at which the state of the county of Limerick formed the subject of deliberation. A proclamation, offering a reward of 2000*l*. fo rthe discovery of the murderers of Mr. Going, was issued; and orders were despatched to Sir J. Lambert,, who has the chief command of the military power in the south, to send a competent force to the disturbed districts, for the purpose of assisting the civil authority in the preservation of the peace. A reinforcement of artillery has been ordered to the same quarter from Woolwich,

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A good deal of mystery is observed on both sides with respect to Sir Robert Wilson's imputed offence. The transaction at Cumberland gate, in which Capt. Oakes was said to have borne a part, has been given up by common consent, as forming no ground of Sir Robert's dismissal.—*(St. James's Chronicle.)*

THE KING.

We extract from the *Hanoverrische Nachrichten*, of the 13th inst. the following interesting details of his Majesty's public entry into the capital of his Hanoverian dominions:—

"*Hanover' Oct.* 12.—His Majesty spent the day of his arrival in private with his brothers. On the 9th, his Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand was presented to his Majesty, and likewise Prince Frederick of Hesse, and the Prince of Tour and Taxis. The King dined in private with his brothers and the above-mentioned Princes and the Princes of Brunswick, who were presented to his Majesty on his arrival. At table, Prince George, son of the Duke of Cumberland and Prince George, son of the Duke of Cambridge were presented to the King by their parents. On the 10th, before his Majety's solemn entry, the officers of the royal household, the general and superior officers were presented.

"On the 11th, after Archduke Ferdinand and the Marquis of Londonderry had had an audience, the following presentations were made to his Majesty, in the Audience Chamber, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Count Munster, hereditary Land Marshal of the Kingdom viz:—

"Count Grote, the Prussian Ambassador: General Canicof, the Russian; Baron Just, the Saxon; Marquis de Moustier, the French; Count Wurzengorode, the Wurtemberg; Count Spiegel, the Austrian; Reventlow, the Danish; and Count Pappenheim, the Bavarian; also, the deputies of the Hanseatic cities: Syndic Gutschow, from Lubeck; Syndic Von Sienen, from Hamburgh; Burgomaster Von Groning, from Bremen; Count Salish, from the Duke of Saxe-Gotha; President Maltzhan, deputy from the Duke of Oldenberg.

"After the Royal Princes, the Princes of Brunswick, and Prince Frederick of Hesse, had been admitted, and the High Chamberlains on duty, had entered, the Marquis of Londonderry presented all the English, and the Ambassadors, their Suites, and the subjects of their respective Sovereigns. The High Chamberlain then presented his Highness Prince Gustavus of Meckleuburg, and his attendant, General Pinz, and all the civil officers present; after them his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, all the staff officers of each regiment, and the officers of the two cavalry and infantry regiments of the guard. The number of presentations was so great, that the drawing-room lasted from one till four o'clock, during all which time his Majesty remained standing, most graciously saluting, or saying a few words, to every one. At eight in the evening the ladies were received, who were presented singly to the King by the Countess of Munster. The King kissed each lady on the forehead, and spoke in the most condescending manner. His Majesty, accompanied by the Duchesses of Cumberland and Cambridge walked several times through the rooms while the music was playing, conversed with several of the persons present, and retired to his apartments at half-past ten o'clock.

"The day before yesterday the inhabitants of this capital had the happiness of seeing their beloved Sovereign make his solemn entry.

"His majesty mounted his horse at Herrenhausen, at half-past one o'clock. The procession was arranged as regulated in the *programme* previously published, and proceeded through the avenue of Herrenhausen, at the entrance of which his Majesty allowed the city guard, on horseback to escort him. In the avenue, the regiments of cavalry were drawn up on each side all the way to the city. The side avenues were crowded with spectators, who followed the procession with incessant acclamations and cries of 'God save the King,' in which the troops joined.

"At the end of the avenue, where a triumphal arch was erected, his Majesty was welcomed by citizens of the suburbs, in state dresses, and young ladies, who strewed flowers before him.

"At the gate were the civil authorities and the clergy, who complimented his Majesty. A salute of 101 guns announced the entrance of his Majesty within the walls of his faithful German capital. His Majesty passed through a double file of artillery to the triumphal arch, where some young ladies presented a poem, which his Majesty most graciously received.

"Accompanied by the ringing of all the bells, by the thunder of the cannon, and, what was certainly most agreeable to his Majesty, the incessant rejoicings of the multitudes that thronged the streets, the Royal procession advanced very slowly, so that every body could see their beloved Monarch, who, with an affability that excited feelings of gratitude and delight in all, saluted on all sides as he rode along. After the detachment of the Hussars of the Guard that opened the procession, followed nine State carriages, each drawn by six horses. Immediately before the King rode his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; on the King's right hand the Duke of Cambridge, and on his left the Archduke Ferdinand. His Majesty wore the uniform of a Hanoverian Field Marshal, with the insignia of the Order of the Guelphs. The splendid procession, increased by a numerous suite of cavalry, passed between files of the citizens, and then of the military, through several streets to the palace of the Duke of Cambridge, where his Majesty, the Royal Dukes, and the King's immediate attendants, dismounted and entered.

"The procession, and the Guard of Honour composed of citizens on horseback, halted in the streets; soon after, the citizens defiled before the palace in military array, when his Majesty appeared with the Princes at the balcony, and acknowledged, by repeatedly bowing, the joyful huzzas of the people.

"About four o'clock, the procession put itself in motion to return to Herrenhausen. His Majesty rode in a state carriage, drawn by eight white horses, and, passing through several streets left the city by the Cleve Gate to return to Herrenhausen. Another salute of artillery announced his Majesty's departure.

"In the evening the city was finely illuminated; transparencies and inscriptions were displayed on all sides, and there was not a single house unilluminated. His Majesty, with the Princes and the Officers of his Court, came to the city, and drove through the streets to view the illuminations. The Duke of Cambridge rode by the side of the King's carriage. Wherever his Majesty passed he was received with transports by the crowds, who continued to throng the streets till a late hour, indulging in the happiness of having their Sovereign amongst them.

"To-morrow his Majesty will review the troops that are stationed in the city and the environs. On the 15th, 16th, and 17th, various evolutions will be executed by the troops of all arms. On the 19th, will be the grand hunting party on the Deister."

General Bertrand left London on Thursday morning, at an early hour, for Paris. His Majesty, Louis XVIII. sent a permission for his *rentree* six weeks ago.

The famous Baron Ompteda, it appears, has returned to life. He is stated, under the head of Berlin, to have left that city on the 2d instant, on his way to Hanover.

Earl Grosvenor's Bittern has won the Grand Duke Michael's Stakes at Newmarket, value 3450*l*.

A new Tragedy, from the pen of Lord Byron, is in the press. His Lordship has left Ravenna, crossed the Appenines, and gone to reside at Pisa.

The latest joke of Lord Norbury, was cracked at the Mansion House. On the night of the late violation of the concilation compact, he said to the Lord Mayor, "It is clear that you are not the follower of *King, James*." (King the former, James the present, Lord Mayor.)

Treacle applied to the bottom of the feet, as a plaster, has effected a cure of the gout in a few hours; drawing out the inflammation, and thus removing the pain.—*(Monthly Mag.)*

(Billinge's Liverpool Advertizer,—Oct. 23d.)

SPANISH PAPERS.

MADRID, OCT. 16.

Excepting in a place, the name of which we do not care to recollect, the parochial elections made in the provinces shew the same spirit of order, moderation, and love of the constitution, of which Madrid has given such a distinguished example. The elections have generally fallen on persons worthy of the public confidence, and who promise not to frustrate the hopes of the friends of the Constitutional system, when the time for the district elections shall arrive. This uniformity of opinions is a fresh proof that the public spirit becomes every day more and more consolidated.—*Gazette of Madrid, Oct.* 17.

BARCELONA, OCT, 10.

YELLOW FEVER.

Date.	Remain.	New Cases	Cured.	Deaths.
6th October	603	124	23	89
7th	621	117	21	74
8th	643	120	14	84
9th	665, of whom 111 are stated to be convalescent.			

The above list includes the City, Barceloneta, and Hospital.

PUERTA DE ST MARIA, OCT. 6.

From the 1st to the 6th inclusive, there have died in this place and hospital 39 persons, 52 have been cured, and the number of sick is at present 814.

LEBRIJA, OCT. 6.

This town begins to be attacked by the fever; in eight days 33 persons have been seized with it, 8 have died, 2 recovered, and the cases of the others are in general dangerous. Almost the whole population have gone into the country, the Alcalde and Municipality facilitate this only means of salvation by distributing among the people wood and reeds to build barracks.

GRANADA, OCT. 10.

The parochial elections in this city have proceeded with the greatest tranquillity and harmony. The fears of the epidemic disorder diminish daily; but we do not neglect to take the necessary precautions.

OCTOBER 11.

We have received a dispatch from Malaga, and the accounts of the epidemic are very afflicting; the Junta and the Municipality have met, as it seems, to double the measures of precaution.

SARAGOSSA, OCT. 10

The Superior Board of Health has been informed by its Commissioner, Don Augustin Ruinto, that the sickness at Mequinenza is drawing to a close for want of food, hardly twenty inhabitants having remained in the town, the greater part having gone into the country; that even should any of those latter be attacked, no great alarm need be excited, as the families are fully kept asunder, and the duty of the cordon was strictly performed.

MADRID. OCT. 16.

The Herculean frigate, from the Havannah, has brought news of the arrival of Gen. O' Donoju, at Vera Cruz, where he took the oath, and entered on his functions on the 23d of July, on which day he published an energetic Proclamation to the inhabitants of New Spain, shewing the evils to which they exposed themselves if they persisted in separating from the mother country; he issued also a Proclamation to the troops praising their good conduct. He set out for Mexico with a few soldiers, but was forced to return, pursued by the Insurgents to the very streets of Vera Cruz, where, after an obstinate combat, they were defeated with the loss of 150 men. The insurrection, however, gains ground. The Insurgents being masters of all New Spain, except Mexico, Vera Cruz, and Puebla, and we since find that they have taken the latter. If they send more troops against Vera Cruz it must fall; and Apodaca, it is feared, will soon be obliged to capitulate at Mexico. We have since learnt the deposition of Apodaca.

The Cortes continues the debate on the division of the territory. The following provinces have been approved, their capitals bearing the same name, except where otherwise expressed:

Rioja; capital Logrona, Salamanca, Santander, Segovia, Seville, Suria, Toledo, Valladolid, Teruel, Tolosa, Bilboa, and one or two others. The capital of the Canaries is not yet determined.

FROM FAULKNER'S DUBLIN JOURNAL OF OCT 29.

Our intelligence received this morning, from Limerick and the southern parts of the country, is far from gratifying. We can perceive no indication of repentance on the part of the peasantry, or even any relaxation of their efforts to accomplish their lawless measures.

If insubordination shall extend much farther in the west and south, the whole military force at present in Ireland will scarcely be sufficient to preserve tranquillity, and to guard against unhappy consequences. The magistrates and gentry should form volunteer corps of the well affected part of the community. The local knowledge of a force of this description would render it far more effective than any other, and the expense would be only a small sacrifice to ensure their lives and properties, which are, by a system now extending, very seriously menaced. The influence of the Roman Catholic Clergy, in former times so influential, is now nearly, if not altogether disregarded. A Catholic Clergyman who reprobated from the altar, the atrocious conduct of the peasantry about Newcastle, was privately visited that very night, and threatened with death if he should venture again to open his lips on the subject. The desperation of the banditti is such, that they neither respect the laws of God or man, nor do they value their own lives. They are bound together by oaths, which they deem obligatory beyond any duty they owe even to humanity, and such is the fierceness of their resentment, that Mr. Royse, of Nantenant, has been *ordered* to put away his wife, or fly the country with her, under the penalty of death. This lady is the daughter of Mr. Hoskins, the late agent on the Courtenay estate, and they thus resent their quarrel with her father.

We are informed, on authority on which we rely, that when the committee or leaders of the banditti resolve to murder any person obnoxious to them, or to commit a robbery, they draw lots for those to be charged with the execution of the deed, and if they should hesitate or refuse, they would be proscribed themselves and put to death. This mode of proceeding renders it difficult to identify the perpetrators, as they are taken from lists of associates who are strangers in the particular district wher the murder or robbery is committed. This sort of caution, which is the effect of system, imparts a character to their plans exceedingly formidable, and nothing in our opinion will check their audacity but local associations for the special purpose of maintaining the peace of the country.

The New Times November 2.

Upon the subject, of Sir R. Wilson's dismissal the *Courier* of Wednesday, in justification of Ministers, says, "We suppose it will not be denied, even by the *Morning Chronicle*, that the sole power of regulating an army must necessarily embrace, as a part of its functions, the power of determining how that army shall be officered. So much for the abstract part of the question of prerogative.—With respect to its particular exercise in the case of Sir Robert Wilson, we have only to repeat what we have frequently said, that when his case is brought before a competent tribunal (as we doubt not it will), we shall have ample means of judging on which side the *wrong* lies."

On this, the *Chronicle* observes, "We have only to remark, that the King has no prerogative to commit an act of flagrant injustice—that the prerogative with respect to the army must be exercised according to the recognized principles of military law—that according to military law, Sir Robert was entitled to a trial by a Courtmartial—that he entered into the army and vested his property in the purchase of commissions, on the faith of the security afforded by the existing law: that he has been dismissed the army, and deprived of his property without the exhibition of any charges against him, and without trial, consequently in express violation of the law. For this conduct, there can be no justification. It is a gross and wanton act of tyranny, utterly irreconcileable with the laws and practices of this or any other Constitutional Government.

"If Ministers should have a case against Sir Robert Wilson (which it is clear they have not by their refusal to meet his demands for the exhibition of charges) still the injustice of their conduct would not be one whit diminished. They were bound to submit their charges to a military tribunal, and consequently precluded from acting on their own opinion of these charges. They are not entitled to set up their own will as a law. Even in the case of the vilest criminal, the subsequent establishment, by the most undoubted evidence, of a capital offence, would in no civilised country justify any one for taking it upon him to inflict the punishment before trial and before proof.—It is an insult to the common sense of the country to talk of the case being brought *before a competent tribunal*.—The *competent tribunal* was the *legal tribunal*, and before that tribunal he was not brought. With respect to the reliance on numbers in a certain Assembly, to screen from all inquiry, that will deceive nobody."

Our readers will find in the third page, a report of the proceeding of the Meeting held in the City on Thursday, to promote the subscription for Sir Robert Wilson, which now amounts to 6000l.

A gentleman who left Jamaica some days subsequently to the date of the preceding advices, states, that a few hours previous to his going on board the Jamaica packet, on the 3d of September, the rain fell in such torrents as to flood the streets of Kingston to the depth of two feet, and it seemed to be general throughout the district of Liguanea. Though too late to save the crop of sugar for the present, or, perhaps, the ensuing year, this seasonable change of wheather would at least have the effect of supplying forage, and staying the mortality among the cattle.

All the domestics of the King at Windsor are ordered to return to Carlton Palace.

Report says, that his Majesty's Hanoverian visit has not afforded him much gratification. *Morning Chronicle.*

The Consols yesterday suffered a depression of about half a per cent, which was ascribed to an unfavourable rumour respecting the King's health.

The amount of sterling money to be invested by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, for the quarter, from the 11th of October, 1821, to the 5th of Jan. 1822, is 1,131,527*l.* 5*s.* 11d.

The Linen Trade in Montrose, Arbroath, and Aberdeen, is so much more flourishing than it was, that every hand is employed, and wages have risen.

The Dublin Papers of Tuesday state, that by the temper and firmness of the Government, aided by the Catholic Clergy, tranquillity has been nearly restored in Limerick. A number of stolen arms have been delivered to General Sir J. Lambert.

The 19th Regiment is ordered from Weedon to Liverpool, to embark for Ireland.

The 55th Regiment will arrive at Chatham in the beginning of November from Liverpool, previous to their embarkation for the Cape of Good Hope.

The 49th Regimant are expected at Chatham, to be embarked for the East Indies.

A Common Council was held yesterday, at which the thanks of the Court were given to Mr. Hume for his assiduous discharge of his duty in Parliament, and for his indefatigable exertions in promoting economy in every branch of the public expenditure.—The Freedom of the City was also voted to him, to be presented in a gold box of 100 guineas.—Mr. Sheriff Waithman's statement of the outrage committed by some of the Life Guards at their Barracks at Knightsbrige, on the evening of the funeral of Francis and Honey, was ordered to be entered upon the Journals of the Court.

We learn that a private party of military men are about to set out from this city for Patrass, in order to join the Greeks in the Morea.—*Dublin Patriot.*

It is said that the Duke of Montrose has refused the situation of Lord Chamberlain.

Viscount Powerscourt, it is said, will be the new Irish Representative Peer.

The Marchioness of Conyngham, and many other females of ton, who were preparing to take a trip to Paris, have abandoned that intention.

The Court de Montezuma, descended from the ancient Mexican Monarchs, has arrived in London.

The French Papers mention the celebration of a marriage at Paris, in which the bridegroom was 92, and the bride 82, A ball was given after the ceremony, which was opened by the venerable new-married pair.

The late Wm. Russell, Esq, the purchaser of Brancepith Castle, Durham, who died recently at the advanced age of 84, was possessed property to the amount of 84,000l, per annum.

Two distinguished foreigners are said to be in treaty for Vauxhall Gardens, where they intend introducing the Russian Mountains and other Parisian amusements.

In the highest luxury of Rome, the price of admission to the theatre (where any was paid) was one eight of an English penny.

The discovery of a system of bribery by the smugglers has been made on the Sussex Coast in consequence of which a Quarter-master, and several men of the Blockade Service, have been sent to the Downs.

The *Macquean* East Indiaman, of 1340 tons was launched on Saturday, at Messrs. Brindley's Yard, Frindsbury.

The weather in Northumberland has been since the commencement of the harvest, as dry at it has in the south been the reverse, the farmers finding a difficulty in obtaining water for their stock.

Hampshire Telegraph,—Oct. 29.

SOUTH AMERICA.

DECLARATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF MEXICO.

(FROM THE CHARLSTON GAZETTE OF SEPT. 27.)

By the arrival yesterday of the brig Catherine, Wellsman, five days from Havannah, we have received some late accounts from Mexico, and particularly from the seat of war.

A cessation of hostilities between the Patriots and Royalists has taken place. On the 11th of August, Colonel Santana had agreed to the proposition of the Viceroy, that the gates of La Vera Cruz should be thrown open the next day, the prisoners on both sides should be liberated, and that the country people be allowed to come unarmed, and in no great numbers.

"Plan of the Government that is to be established provisionally for the purpose of securing our holy religion, and establishing the independence of the Mexican empire, under the title of the Administrative Junta of North America, proposed by Colonel Don Augustin de Yturvide, to his Excellency the Count del Venadito, Viceroy of New Spain:"—

1. The religion of New Spain is and shall be the Catholic Apostolic Roman religion, without toleration of any other.

2. New Spain is independent of Old Spain, and of every other Power, even upon our own continent.

3. Its Government shall be a limited Monarchy, conformably to the Constitution that may be adopted by the kingdom.

4. Its Emperor shall be Don Ferdinand the Seventh; but in case he shall not personally appear in Mexico within the time that the Cortes shall specify, in order to take the oath, the Most Serene Infant Don Carlos, Don Francisco de Paula, the Archduke Charles, or such other individual of the reigning family, as Congress may think proper, shall be called in his place.

5. Until the Cortes shall meet, there shall be a Junta for the purpose of bringing about such meeting, and causing the plan to be executed in its full extent.

6. Said Junta, which shall be denominated Administrative, is to be composed of the members named in the letter of his Excellency the Viceroy, by which it shall be convened.

7. Until Don Ferdinand the Seventh shall present himself in Mexico and take the oath, the Junta shall govern in his Majesty's name, in virtue of the oath of fidelity which the nation has taken. Nevertheless the execution of all the orders that he may give previously to his taking the oath, shall be suspended until then.

8. If Don Ferdinand the Seventh shall not condescend to come to Mexico, the Junta or the Regency shall govern in the name of the nation, until the Emperor who is to be crowned shall be fixed upon.

9. This Government shall be maintained by the army of the three guarantees hereinafter mentioned.

10. The Cortes shall determine upon the Constitution of a Regency, until the arrival of the person who is to be crowned.

11. The Cortes shall afterwards establish the Constitution of the Mexican Empire.

12. All the inhabitants of New Spain, without any distinction of Europeans, Africans, or Indians are citizens of this Monarchy, and eligible to every office, according to their merit and virtue.

13. The person and property of every citizen shall be respected and protected by the Government.

14. The secular and regular clergy shall be preserved in all their rights and pre-eminences.

15. The Junta shall take care that all the departments of the State remain without any alteration, and that all civil and military officers continue in their present situations; those only shall be removed who may refuse to concur in the plan, substituting in their place such persons as may be most distinguished for virtue and merit.

16. A protecting army shall be formed which shall be denominated the Army of the Three Guarantees, inasmuch as it takes under its protection, in the first place, the preservation of the Catholic Apostolic Roman religion, using all methods in its power that there may be no mixture of any other sect, and that the enemies that may threaten it be timely attacked. Secondly, Independence under the system above-mentioned. Thirdly. The intimate union of Europeans and Americans; and guarantees these fundamental bases of the felicity of New Spain, to the infraction of which, rather than consent, it shall sacrifice itself from the Commander-in-Chief to the last man.

17. The troops of the army shall observe the most exact discipline, to the very letter of the Articles of War; and the chief and officers shall continue upon the footing on which they now are; that is to say, in their respective stations, with eligibility to the offices now vacant, and which may be vacated by such persons as may be unwilling to serve, and with eligibility to such new offices as may be considered necessary or convenient.

18. The troops of the said army shall be considered as of the line.

19. The same privilege shall be enjoyed by those who shall enlist without delay, and by those who having borne arms in supported of the former system of independence shall immediately join the said army; and the peasants who may enlist shall be considered as troops of the National Militia; and they shall all be employed for the internal and external security of the kingdom in such manner as the Cortes may direct.

20. The Commissions shall be granted according to real merit, as reported by the respective Commanding Officers, and in the name of the nation, provisionally.

21. Until the Cortes shall otherwise direct, proceedings in criminal cases shall be agreeably to the Spanish Constitution.

22. In cases of conspiracy against the Independents, the culprit shall be imprisoned until Cortes shall determine upon the punishment of that greatest of all crimes, except those against the Divine Majesty.

23. Such persons as may attempt to foment disunion, shall be watched, and reputed as conspirators against Independence.

24. As the Cortes who are to be installed are to frame a Constitution, it is necessary that the Deputies should receive powers sufficient for that purpose, and as it is also of much importance that the electors should know they are to be represented in the Congress of Mexico and not in that of Madrid, the Junta shall prescribe just rules for the election, and shall designate the time of it, and the time of the opening of the Congress; and as the elections cannot now take place till March, the time shall be extended as much as possible.

[FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN, OCT. 4.]

Latest news from Mexico.—Articles of adjustment entered into between the Patriots & Royalists, at Cordova, on the 24th of August last.

ARTICLES of adjustment entered into at Cordova between Don Juan O'Donoju, Vice-King and Don Manuel Iturbide, Commander in Chief of the Imperial Mexican Forces.—

1. This America shall be Sovereign and Independent, and called the Mexican Empire.

2. Its Government shall be a moderate Constitutional Monarchy.

3. Ferdinand VII. on coming to Mexico, shall reign, in default, his heirs or successors, in due order.

4. The Emperor shall fix his Court in Mexico, the Capital of the Empire.

5. Two Commissioners from Signor Don Juan O'Donoju, shall depart, and carry to the King of Spain this Treaty; in the mean time the Cortes of the kingdom offer him the Crown under proper guarantees and forms, and request his compliance with the 3d Article.

6. Conformable to the spirit of the plan of equality, there shall be formed a Junta of the chief persons of the Empire for their virtues, their employments, their character, their riches and the esteem they hold in public opinion, the number of whom are sufficiently considerable that the re-union of their talents will assure obedience to their determination that shall emanate from the authority and powers given them in the following Article:

7. The Junta shall be called a Provisional Government.

8. Senor Don Juan O'Donoju shall be a member of it—but it is indispensable to omit some persons named in the plan, in conformity with the spirit of its intentions.

9. The Junta shall elect a President, by a majority of votes either from among its own members, or from the public in general.

10. The first act of the Junta shall be to inform the people of its installation, motives of its re-union, and any further explanations they may think of public utility; and the mode to be adopted for electing Members to the Cortes.

11. The Junta, after electing its President, shall name a Regency of three persons, chosen either from among themselves, or the public, in whom shall be vested the executive power & government of the empire till the arrival of the Monarch.

12. The Provisional Government being installed, it shall govern according to the existing laws, excepting where they differ from a plan of equality, and until the Cortes form a Constitution for the Empire.

13. Immediately the Regency is named, the Cortes shall be called, conformably to the 24th article of the plan of equality.

14. The Executive power resides in the Regency; the Legislative in the Cortes; and in the interim of their meeting, the Provisional Junta shall exercise that faculty, in cases which admit of no delay, and the Regency approve of the same; the Junta is also to form an auxiliary body and Council to the Regency.

15. Every person shall be at liberty to remove himself and property to wherever he may think proper, excepting debtors and criminals; consequently Europeans who are in America and Americans residing in the Peninsula, shall be at liberty to adopt the country they prefer, on those leaving this country payiug the duties on the property they carry away.

16. In the foregoing article, public functionaries or military men, notoriously opposed to Mexican Independence, are not included, but must necessarily leave the country within a period the Regency will prescribe, taking with them their property, on paying the export duty.

17. Senor Don Juan O'Donoju offers to use his authority, that the troops now in the city of Mexico shall quit it on an honourable capitulation, concurring with the wishes of the Commander-in-Chief to avoid the effusion of blood and the use of force.

Cordova 24th August 1821.

[FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST OCT 3.]

"We have been favoured with the perusal of letters, dated at Tampico, in Mexico, as late as the 17th of August. They state that the whole of that kingdom is in a state of revolution. All the provinces lying north of Mexico have proclaimed their independence. General Don Agustin Yturvide is Commander in Chief of the Republican Army; the second in command is General Don Joze Cruz, a native of Spain, and late Captain General of the Province Guadalaxara; the third and fourth in command are General Don Joze Negrete and Don Joaquim de Arredono. The second named General has left the kingdom, with eight hundred men and one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, on his way to the United States by land. News had reached Tampico that the Vice King, Don Juan Ruiz de Apodaca, had abandoned his command, and in trying to make his escape towards Vera Cruz, had been taken and carried back to Mexico a prisoner. General Navella had been proclaimed by the Royalists Vice King in his place. The following cities & towns have become independent, viz. the city and province of Guadalaxara, the city of Zacatecas, the city of San Lewis Potosi, the city of Guanazuato, the city of Valladolid, and a great number of others. The present state of the country is presented to be dreadful. Accompanying these letters is a Proclamation in Spanish of General Yturvide the Commander in Chief the Republican Army, which shews the objects this General has in view."

VENEZUELA, &c.

CURACOA, AUG. 10.

Caraccas Gazettes to the 25th ult. having been received, from which we have made the following translations:—

PROCLAMATION of his Excellency the President Libertador, to the Inhabitants of the Province of Caraccas.

Simon Bolivar, President Libertador of the Republic of Columbia, &c.

The troubles you have just experienced, by the general emigration following the Spanish arms, have filled me with affliction. Your flying, and the total abandonment of your properties, could not be a spontaneous work, it could be only that of a panic terror, either of the Columbian or Spanish arms.

Royalists!—You ought to rely on the regulations for the war, and on the politics of the present day, which start from those times, in which the genius of crime had arrived at its highest pitch, in overwhelming the feelings of the human heart; Royalists, return to your homes.

Caraquenians!—Your emigration is a manifest offence to the Spanish Government, which you think to flatter. Your fears, with respect to the arms of the King in terrible reaction, are not now well founded; because the Spanish Chiefs are Generals La Torre and Correa, not Boaves and Morales.

Caraquenians!—I know you to be Patriots, and you have abandoned Carraccas; but could you with good faith fly from the arms of Columbia? No, no, no.

Inhabitants of the Province of Carraccas!—Do not outrage foreign Governments; live tranquilly in your own houses; count upon the improvement of the Spanish Government, and our religiously fulfilling the contract which we celebrated in Truxillo.

BOLIVAR.

General head-quarters in San Carlos, 3d June, 1821.

Charles Soublette, General of the division of the armies of Columbia, Vice President of Venezuela, &c. In virtue of the superior order of his Excellency the President Libertador of the Republic, I have decreed, and do decree, the following:

1. The city of Carraccas will be the capital of the Department of Venezuela.

2. The High Court of Justice of the Department, the Procurator-General of the Republic, the Director-General of the Treasury, the Chief of the General Staff of the Department, and the Secretary-General of the Vice-Presidency, will, with all possible speed, be removed to the city of Carraccas, with all their archives, papers and documents belonging to their respective offices.

3. The Court of Admiralty established in the island of Margarita will be removed, with its archives, to the port of Laguyra.

4. The Commandant-General of the Province of Guayana and the Director-General of the Treasury will give the necessary assistance for the execution of the first article, and that this Decree be communicated to them, and to all those whom it concerns.

Given in the Palace of the Vice-Presidency, in the city of Carraccas, the 6th of July, 1821.

C. SOUBLETTE.

[FROM THE CARRACCAS GAZETTE OF AUGUST 22]

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

After the glorious victory of Carabodo, the enemy sent out two detachments from Puerto Cabello; one under command of Lieut. Colonel Ramos, and the other under Colonel Alejos, to raise the spirit of revolution among the inhabitants of the Plains, but lately liberated. A division of vessels, with troops on board, was also destined to La Vela de Coro, in order, to divert the attention of the Liberating Army: still it is not easily uuderstood in what the hope of the enemy was founded, whether in so doing its object was to diminish the consumption at Puerto Cabello, by sending out troops, immaterially where, in search of either food or an unprofitable death.

His Exccellency the Liberator, the better to facilitate his operations and to place the inhabitants of the Plains in safety from the grasp of the guerilla parties of the enemy, who can injure but the husbandman and the citizen, divided the western section of this country into two military departments—the one, embracing the provinces of Coro, Maracaybo, Merida, and Truxillo, was placed under command of his Excellency General Marino; and the other, comprehending those of Caraccas and Barinas, under his Excellency General Paez. The line of Puerto Cabello, included in these two divisions is defended by three battalions of infantry and two battalions of cavalry.

A battalion of infantry and a regiment of cavalry are posted at Calabozo, a squadron at San Carlos, and a battalion in the city of Auraure.

Having learned by the late accounts from Colonel Escalone, that the expedition arrived at Coro from Puerto Cabello, does not exceeded 500 men, Colonel Brecено, with 100 men, was

detached from Carora to join Colonel Gomez's column and another column of 500 men, which sets off through Caigua, and with these forces to meet the enemy and liberate this province, while his Excellency General Marino remains at Carora with two battalions of reserve, to repair where duty may call him. His Excellency was at San Carlos on the 11th, and continued his march the next day, in order to give fresh impulse to the martial operations.

The remainder of our cavalry is returned to the other side of the Apure, there to await the orders of its chief, whenever the defence of the country may render its services necessary, whereby it gives to the world the greatest example of a warm patriotism. Covered with laurels in the fields of Carabodo, these Llaneros, the first prop of the Republic, and its constant defenders return to their homes ready, however, at the first call of the nation, to repair a thousand times again with strength and lives to the scenes of action.

From Puerto Cabello, the desertion of men to our lines is so considerable, that unless better means be adopted La Torre and Morales, the two chiefs will remain there all alone.

The districts of Barcelona, Cumana, and Margarita, are likewise organised into military departments, under command of General Bermudez, after his late glorious campaign; all the bodies of troops which are on their march to reinforce his division, remain under his immediate orders.

The troops of Urane, under Colonel Terrealba, after having closed the campaign, returned to their cantons, to resume their occupations, and will come to their military duties whenever required. General Monegas, who with the Barcelona cavalry and that of the Upper Plains of Carraccas, penetrated as far as the Sombrero to participate in the general achievements received orders to post himself at Barcelona, and to disband the individuals of his division, thanking them for their services. They are equally ready to return to action as soon as they are called.

The siege of Cumana is set forth with vigour; we expect shortly to hear of the triumphal entry of General Bermudez into that city.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

BOSTON SEPT. 1.

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[*The New Times Oct. 3,*

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detached from Carora to join Colonel Gomez's column and another column of 500 men, which sets off through Caigua, and with these forces to meet the enemy and liberate this province, while his Excellency General Marino remains at Carora with two battalions of reserve, to repair where duty may call him. His Excellency was at San Carlos on the 11th, and continued his march the next day, in order to give fresh impulse to the martial operations.

The remainder of our cavalry is returned to the other side of the Apure, there to await the orders of its chief, whenever the defence of the country may render its services necessary, whereby it gives to the world the greatest example of a warm patriotism. Covered with laurels in the fields of Carabodo, these Llaneros, the first prop of the Republic, and its constant defenders return to their homes ready, however, at the first call of the nation, to repair a thousand times again with strength and lives to the scenes of action.

From Puerto Cabello, the desertion of men to our lines is so considerable, that unless better means be adopted La Torre and Morales, the two chiefs will remain there all alone.

The districts of Barcelona, Cumana, and Margarita, are likewise organised into military departments, under command of General Bermudez, after his late glorious campaign; all the bodies of troops which are on their march to reinforce his division, remain under his immediate orders.

The troops of Urane, under Colonel Terrealba, after having closed the campaign, returned to their cantons, to resume their occupations, and will come to their military duties whenever required. General Monegas, who with the Barcelona cavalry and that of the Upper Plains of Carraccas, penetrated as far as the Sombrero to participate in the general achievements received orders to post himself at Barcelona, and to disband the individuals of his division, thanking them for their services. They are equally ready to return to action as soon as they are called.

The siege of Cumana is set forth with vigour; we expect shortly to hear of the triumphal entry of General Bermudez into that city.

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our most gracious Sovereign's wish should subsist among all classes of his Majesty's subjects. Be assured, my Lords and Gentlemen, that I would be the last man whose disposition would lead him to wound or irritate the feelings of any of my Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, with whom I have ever lived, and I hope ever will live, in the strictest bond of harmony and brotherly love. And in the toast I am about to submit, I do so as the head of the Corporation I have the distinguished honour now to represent, as well as in accordance with my own political consistency. I therefore give you—The Memory of King William the Third.'

"The applause was very great at this period; but the Lord Mayor, in the most dignified and truly conciliatory manner, very emphatically addressed the assembly, by hoping that the announcement of the toast would not create exultation; as he, the Lord Mayor, gave the memory of him as the founder of the British Constitution and the friend of civil and religious liberty, under the hope that, in such a sense, it could not be offensive to any man living. The company received and drank the toast with peculiar marks of applause and approbation."

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant having intimated his wish to the Lord Mayor to retire, rose, and gave, "The Corporation of the City of Dublin."

One of the invited was Lord Cloncurry; how his lordship felt upon this occasion the reader will perceive by the following letter, addressed by him to a contemporary Journal:

"Sir,—Being named as one present at the Lord Mayor's dinner of yesterday, I beg leave to say (in order to prevent misrepresentation of my conduct), that when his lordship toasted King William, I turned down my glass and remained seated. At table with the Lord Lieutenant, and a guest of the Lord Mayor, I felt that it would not be decorous for so inconsiderable a person to take further notice at the moment. I wish, however, that the Lord Mayor, when he determined to re-produce this toast, had given notice, not only to the Lord Lieutenant, but to the Roman Catholics whom he had invited, and, generally, to all those not likely to forget, in one short month, the benevolent injunctions of our Sovereign. Individually, I have a great respect for the memory of King William the Third. He was a liberal Dutchman—and intended more good to Ireland than any King I ever heard of, except his present Majesty; but as Mayors and Corporators are not necessarily historians, they generally give this toast from party motives, and it has long become a kind of pass-word among those who desire, by the insult and exclusion of their more worthy fellow-citizens, to arrogate to themselves those petty honours and emoluments which want of industry or talent render so necessary to them.

"Bad taste and bad feeling received a mortal wound from the hand of his Majesty—and if for one moment they may raise their heads, public opinion and the march of events must put them down. The King commands, and the times require benevolence and union.

"Your obedient Servant,

"Dublin, Oct. 2, 1821. "CLONCURRY"

We are able to assert, with confidence, that Col. [Talbot, one of the County Members, marked his high disappointment and dissatisfaction at the toast in a way as signal and memorable, having also turned down his glass and remained seated.—Dublin Herald.

SHERIFF SMYTH'S DINNER.

Dublin, Oct. 4.—Captain Smyth, the Senior High Sheriff, gave his first public dinner on Tuesday, in Morrisson's Great Rooms, and we feel considerable pleasure in stating, that he had the firmness and good sense to prefer the advice and injunction of his Sovereign, to the extraordinary example which it has pleased the new Lord Mayor to hold up so unexpectedly to persons in authority in the city of Dublin. Towards the close of the night, an application was made to the Sheriff to give the offensive toast, which he at once, in the most prompt and determined manner, declined to accede to. He declared he would neither propose a toast, nor allow any other person to propose one, which was not contained in his list: and immediately gave—"Universal Benevolence."

The Observer, October 3.

(*Continued from our last.*)

INQUEST ON RICHARD HONEY.

Tenth Day—Monday.

This day the Jury met at the Hop-poles public-house, on account of its greater convenience.

It was proposed by Mr. Adolphus, that the three witnesses King, Spratt, and Green, who had spoken so positively to Lieut. Gore, on Friday, should now be confronted with him, to see if they could identify him in a bold and manly way. The foreman said it was very odd that Mr. Adolphus should now be proposing the very thing he had so vehemently protested against before; but as the Learned Gentleman had changed his mind, it was fit that time should be given for all the witnesses to attend who could speak to the officer that shot Honey. Wednesday was then fixed upon for the inspection; and in the course of conversation.

Mr. Adolphus praised Lieut. Gore's courage and said he did not go out at a back door on Friday, but faced his enemies boldly, and showed he was not unwilling to be seen by the people.

Mr. Henson said, he and Lieut. Gore *did* go out the back way. There was imminent danger in leaving the house. The people called out, "There goes the butcher."

Several soldiers were examined with a view to find out the name of the trumpeter at Cumberland-gate, who had hitherto been so difficult to discover; but they all denied any knowledge of him. At length a trumpeter, named *William Bishop*, appeared, and acknowledged himself to be the man. Nothing new appeared in the evidence,—*Joseph Hitchman*, a private of the party at Cumberland-gate, gave the most candid account of the conduct of the soldiers. "We were obligated to ride over the people and amongst them, when they did not go away. We were obligated to use our swords; *I cannot tell you exactly how.* We cut about a good deal, on purpose to "have" the people get out of the way, so as to let the hearse pass. The people got out of the way of the soldiers, who were "*cutting and slashing.*"

During these examinations, a gentleman was observed taking something like a *legal* part in the proceedings. A Juror asked who he was he replied, his name was Crowther, and he was a Barrister. He attended there by the same right, he conceived, as Mr. Adolphus attended. [Mr. Crowther's whole conduct, indeed, looked like a practical joke upon his "Learned Friend."] He was asked "for whom?" He answered, that as long as Mr. Adolphus kept his clients a secret, he should be equally reserved. Mr. Adolphus here started up, exclaiming, that this was the acme of impertinance; and a long squabble eusued among all parties, in the course of which the poor old Coroner was fain to say, "he thought they should have gone on better, if all had been left to himself and the Jury!" Mr. Crowther finally said he chose to act on the part of the deceased's relatives. A person present stated that the deceased's relatives had not instructed any legal gentleman; upon which Mr. Crowther explained, that he did not mean to say he was employed, but only that he should act so, which intention he thougth gave him a right to proceed. The Coroner however decided against Mr. Crowther's claim to take part in the proceedings. Nothing of the slighest importance was elicited by the further examinations.

Eleventh Day—Friday, Sept. 7.

Wm. King being confronted with Lieut. Gore, and looking steadfastly at him, he said in answer to a question from Mr. Adolphus—I swear that that (pointing at Lieut. Gore.) is the gentleman who fired the pistol, the contents of which I did not know whether they were intended for me or Mr. Honey. Honey fell at the time of the discharge of that pistol. —During this identification the witness appeared to be perfectly collected and positive.—Lieut. Gore also appeared quite collected. He was dressed in plain clothes.

Wm. Spratt was the next witness. Being asked whether Lieut. Gore was the gentleman he had alluded to on a previous examination as having shot Mr. Honey,—he replied, Yes, Sir. And he is one of two gentlemen I saw at the inspection, before both of whom I stopped. It was not this gentleman, but the other, who had his cheek stained. By the inspection, I mean the day I went with the Coroner's ticket to the barracks. and was kept a prisoner there. I was starved almost to death.—I was without victuals from eight in the morning till ten at night. It was the day the Jury were shoved out there.

Samuel Green also (pointing to Lieut. Gore) said, he is the man who shot Richard Honey in my presence;—adding, when quitting the room, that he understood he was to be transported; but if so, he hoped it would be to a better place.

Prooke Page, looking at Lieut. Gore, said he could not swear to him in coloured clothes, but he thought he was the man who fired off a pistol when Honey was shot, but he did not see him fall.

During the examination of this witness, much angry discussion took place between Mr. Adolphus and the Jurymen, of which the following is a specimen:—

Mr. Brown & anothor Juror remarked, that though the sort of proceeding which Mr. Adolphus seemed anxious to adopt, was well enough where 20 guineas a day were paid to an advocate, or at the Old Bailey, it would not do here.—Mr. Adolphus:—As for 20 guineas a-day, I can tell that person that to pass my time in such company, I would not accept 20 guineas a minute.—*The Foreman*:—The fact is, Mr. Adolphus knows very well that his abuse has succeeded with some people, and supposes that it will do with us.—Mr. Adolphus:—Talk of people, indeed! I can only say that in the company of such people I never found myself before.—*The Foreman*:—It is evident that Mr. Adolphus will take upon himself to deny any thing.--Mr. Adolphus:—And you, Sir, have shown by what has passed, that you are ready to affirm any thing.

W. D. Jones said he could not identify Lieut. Gore as the person whom he saw fire. The officer he saw had reddish whiskers and hair; he could identify him.

Lieut. Gore was now examined. He said he thought it an insult to the regiment to be asked whether he or any other officer had been

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disguised by paint on the day of inspection at the barracks: no such thing had occurred, to his knowledge. He had no pistols on the 14th. He did not see Capt. Oakes or Lieut Story fire on the people.

Bartholomew Cooney said he saw the officer who shot Honey; but (looking at Lieut. Gore) he observed that he did not know that gentleman. The officer who was with Sir R. Baker was a thinnish man: he wore a Waterloo medal: he should know him any where; he should know him in coloured clothes.

[Lieut. Gore having retired he soon after returned into the Inquest room, having been followed and hissed by the populace; at which the jury expressed their strong disapprobation, and offered to go out with and protect him.]

George Avis, a tailor and police officer, deposed that he saw stones thrown at the soldiers before they offered any violence to the people. He was hit and stunned by a stone or brick. The soldiers were cruelly used. He was the man who first pushed open Cumberland gate. He saw no officer fire.

In the course of this day's proceedings, Mr. Adolphus, in answer to a question from a juryman stated, that he meant to prove, 1st. That the aggression was totally on the part of the mob; that the military acted in self-defence. 2d That Lieutnent Gore was not one of the two officers before whom the witness (Spratt) stopped at the barrack at Knightsbridge. 3d. That none of the officers were painted or disguised; and 4th, That Lieutenant Gore was not at the Horse-Guards on the Sunday after the funeral of the Queen.

Mr. Gore, on quitting the Inquest, seemed to wish to go on foot, and in the same dress in which he had come to the house; but Mr. Henson, jun., persuaded him to put on a great coat. Wrapped up in this, and accompanied by half a dozen gentlemen, he left the inn, and got into a coach. As he was getting in, some persons cried out, "That's Gore," which was followed by a slight hissing, but it was only for an instant. The carriage then drove off, and the crowd dispersed.

TWELFTH DAY—FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

Mr. Bowman (Surgeon in Harley Street,) deposed that the soldiers at Cumberland Gate showed great patience and forbearance; they were pelted as they were going through the gate. He saw no peace officers. He observed about 20 brickbats flying at one time. He did not know what passed between the people and the soldiers before the latter drew their swords. [During this Examination, there was much wrangling between the Jurors and Mr. Adolphus. The Counsellor having observed, that Mr. Brown would deny the provocation given to the soldiers by his verdict,—several of the Jury cried "Shame, Shame!" and the Foreman remarked, that it was scandalous in any man to anticipate their verdict.—Mr. Blakie thought they should not notice any thing that dropt from Mr. Adolphus: they knew well the nature of the beast. Mr. Adolphus said, he should not reply to such remarks: they who made them were—Gentlemen—of the Jury here: what they were elsewhere, he would not say.—The Foreman said, at any rate they were not Jew-Gentlemen; neither had they been sent to Conventry; nor would they be bullied by an Old Bailey Counsel.]

Mr. R. B. Teest, of Bristol, (now residing at the Hyde-Park Coffee-house) and *John Lloyd* (who keeps Lord Bagot's house in Great Cumberland-street, is also a door-keeper at the Coburg Theatre, and a trumpeter in the Household Troops) made similar depositions.

Mr. Este (Surgeon to the 1st Reg. of Life Guards) deposed, that there were 36 soldiers who received wounds and hurts on the 14th of August, five had broken bones.

Mr. Bloxam (Veterinary Surgeon in the 1st Life Guards) said that a number of the horses were hurt, one of them was cut with some sharp instrument.

Capt. Brenton, R. N. (living at No, 4, Park-lane) saw what took place at Grosvenor-gate, the soldiers were attacked by the people, and fairly driven from their position at the side of the funeral. He observed at the time, the Guards can stand it no longer, they behaved with coolness and humanity.

Lieut.-Col. Cavendish was at the inspection of the Guards. A person named Spratt was at the inspection. He stopped and looked at Sub-Lieutenant Walrond, passed, and returned again and looked at Lieut. Lock. He made a motion with his head as if uncertain. He took not the slightest notice of Lieut. Gore. None of the officers in this regiment were painted; he should be ashamed of it if any officer condescended to use paint. Lieutenants Locke, Gore, and Walrond, have all fresh complexions. Lieutenants Lock and Walrond are not in the least like Lieut. Gore, who is more sallow than either of them: nor is Lieut. Hall like him: he is much shorter.

Adjutant Emans (of the 1st Life Guards) was again examined, and deposed to the same effect.

Sub-Lieut. Lock (of the 1st Guards) said that he had not used paint or any other art to disguise himself. He had received a blow from a brick-bat that had confined him for some time.

Sub-Lieut. Walrond deposed to the same effect.

It was observed by Mr. Gall, that, on looking at Lieut. Lock, he thought it not impossible for Spratt to have mistaken him for Lieut. Gore.—Adjourned till Tuesday morning next.

The Examiner, Sept. 9.

THIRTEENTH DAY—TUESDAY, SEPT. 11.

George Gunn, a journeyman tailor, was the first witness examined this day; but nothing new appeared from his evidence.

H. C. Elsgood, a surgeon, living in Park-street, Oxford-street, deposed, that he saw one of the Life Guards leading a man on horseback through Cumberland-gate. The horseman made resistance; and the Life Guardsman having struck him on the back with the flat part of his sword, he got the man through, and shut the gates. At this time the throwing of stones commenced at Cumberland-gate. The contention at the gate was very great: the people were struck both by the soldiery and the constables. After this the pelting of stones was dangerous in the extreme. He saw no Officer fire. The soldiers took no aim; and he should not have been surprised if they had fired sooner than they did.

John Watts, a musician, living at Pimlico, had some questions asked him respecting Bishop the trumpeter.

The examination of witnesses having terminated,—

The Coroner, at four o'clock, proceeded to read the evidence, which took him till nine o'clock. He then went on with his address to the Jury, in which he told them, that the first transaction was the obstruction of the funeral on the King's high way, which was clearly wrong; that the Guards endeavouring to force a passage were resisted and pelted by the populace; that Sir R. Baker did not attend as the director of the procession, but only to keep the peace; that Cumberland-gate was shut by the people, and the soldiers acted quite right in endeavouring by force to open it; that the Park was as much the King's property as his (the Coroner's) house was his own, and that therefore no person had a right to enter it without his consent; that as the soldiers were only doing their duty, it was impossible to suppose they were actuated by malice in what they did; that malice must be proved before they could be deemed criminal; that they were most grossly insulted and assaulted, receiving many injuries, yet acting humanely and bravely; that not fewer than 37 of them were bruised and wounded by the populace; that they were acting in self-defence only, having been repeatedly attacked with stones, &c, while they were only fulfilling their orders. "I ask, then, (concluded Mr. Sterling) "can it be believed, that any set of men, without knowing the parties who might be opposed to them, would be base and wicked enough to come on purpose to murder? If you think this, you will of course do your duty. It is to be greatly lamented that the unfortunate deceased should have lost his life; but it would be still more to be deplored that innocent men should suffer for it. Gentlemen, a great deal of ill-blood has been created on this occasion; I hope, however, that you will lay aside any feelings which might have arisen from that source in the course of the investigation. I trust you will dismiss from your mind the recollection of every thing that occurred at the barracks. You were not hurt there, thank God. Dismiss it, then, from your consideration altogether. You will now lay your hands to your hearts, and say what was the cause of the death; and if you look at it in the light in which I have pointed out, you will find it justifiable homicide."

As soon as the Coroner had concluded, a discussion arose as to whether the Jury should then retire to consider their verdict, or adjourn till the morning; which was finally agreed to.

FOURTEENTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.

Several of the Jury had assembled before eleven o'clock. At eleven the Coroner and all the Jury were present. No strangers were allowed to enter the room.

As soon as as the names of the Jury were called over, the Foreman addressed himself to the Coroner, and begged on behalf of himself and his brothers Jurors, to express the gratitude which they felt towards him for his great kindness and attention to them throughout the whole of this tedious enquiry. As they were now about to commence the consideration of their verdict, and as some lengthened discussion might arise, they hoped to be allowed to have a room to themselves.

The Constable said that there was no other room in the house where the Jury could be so comfortably accommodated as the one where they then were.

The Coroner said he would save the Jury the trouble of leaving the room. He would retire to the Hyde-park hotel, where he would await their decision, or any application which they might have occasion to make to him.

The Coroner then retired and at half past eleven the Jury were left to themselves.

At a quarter before six o'clock the Jury-room was thrown open, and soon after the Coroner rose, and said, Gentlemen,—I understand this is the verdict to which you are unanimously come—namely, "*A verdict of Manslaughter against the officers and men of the 1st regiment of Life Guards, who were on duty between Tyburn-turnpike and Park-lane on the day on which Richard Honey was shot, namely, Tuesday, the 14th day of August*, 1821." Is this your unanimous verdict?

The Foreman.—Yes, Sir, it is.

The Jury then signed the record of the inquest, and were discharged in the usual form.

[*The Examiner.*

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET.

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